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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,661—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th July.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

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Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	7th Sept., 1899.

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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	22nd July 1899.

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Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 28, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255		29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,399	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Hoquier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negic	26th July, 1899.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bourah, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 6th July.

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Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

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Third do .... " 2¼

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY, will be prepared, on and after the 15th instant, to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES for sites on the WELLINGTON LINES PLOT, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained on and after the 4th July, 1899, by applying at the office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1899, for the supply of:—

130 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS OF BURMAH TEAK IN THREE DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

2. Tenders must be made on Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned, together with Specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th June, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. & L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p.c. 1 bon.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	5
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	12½	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4..
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	7.0
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	210	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	55	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	430
Munsar M	300	250	a..	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	178 3-4
Prince of Wales	150	500	5..	2..	260
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	3..	310x1
Sassoon	300	500	50.	3.	535
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000x1
Sind	400	2,000	750	2.	355
Surab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	7
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	2
Volkart	—	800		Rs75	1,105
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Bath	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	11.
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,525
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93½	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	86
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	500	500	500	5 .ct	510
Bombay Flour Mill	.000	500	500	55	990
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	.500	2	200	dvdRs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,.0	250	250	9 p 16	430
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn	5,000	50	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5.	12 pr. ct	135
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R223	532½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,067½
Tucker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	16
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1½	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70.	1,000	000	Nil	
Ahmedabad ...	1,50.	1,100	all	...	305
Anglo-Indian	1,31.	...	0	Nil	34
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2800 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	... nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	80	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	671	60	al	9 par c.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	46.
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,590
China Mills Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	530
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	6,000	700	...	Rs. 10	420
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	760
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	330xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	251
Dunn Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 1	420
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	0	615 470
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	3.	1,230
Hyderabad	700	1,000	,000	3.	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	600
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	260
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	250
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8430	1,000	1,000	2.	320
Khandeish	7500	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	6	250	250	65	5.0xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	105	dvd Rs.5	192
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.10	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2160
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	82½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,620
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	200
Oriental	6,725	625	25	dvd Nil	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	825
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	670xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,860
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	50.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	800	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	8,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	695
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Vaishunaker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	800	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	530	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	600	1,000	215	...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 10-53m., 10-24a. Low water, 3-34m., 4-49a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Theosophical lecture, Blavatsky Lodge, 37, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Ada Maven's Company.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresaalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chinde, per s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

DISPENSARY RETURNS.—Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary (under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap Residencies for Poor Parsees).—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 719.

SINKING OF A BOAT.—On Monday evening, as the steamship Dunraven was entering the dock, the pilot gave order to the chief officer to let go the port anchor. The chief officer did so, and as the anchor fell, it struck a jolly boat, which was ready alongside for the purpose of taking the lines ashore. The boat immediately sank, and the crew swam ashore.

THE MURDER AT PYDHOWNIE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, last evening, at the Esplanade Police, regarding the circumstances under which Zora, a Mahomedan girl, aged seventeen years, was murdered, on the night of the 27th June, at Pydhownie. Superintendent E. H. Grennan and Inspector Flanagan were present at the inquiry, and watched the proceedings. The man Dinmahomed, who is charged with committing the deed, was brought before the Coroner's court in police custody. Further evidence was recorded by the Coroner. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Dinmahomed, who was then committed by the Coroner to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Vassudeo Shivnarayen, a Brahmin mendicant, aged eighteen years. The deceased was walking through a gully between two houses, in Broach Street, Mandvie, on the 23rd June. Suddenly his right foot got into a hole, the position of which he could not see owing to the gully being flooded with rain water. He sustained a fracture of the leg, and was removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. His condition grew worse and he died on Tuesday. The medical testimony went to show that the cause of death was due to exhaustion following a compound fracture of the right leg. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

A NEW MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY BAR.—Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusjee Wadia, who was called to the Bar in England last year, has made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar. The young gentleman's college career had been a remarkably successful one. In the Matriculation examination, which he passed in 1890, he stood second in the order of merit. Having joined the Elphinstone College, he passed the Previous examination in 1891, and the Intermediate in 1892. He was the only candidate who passed the B. A. examination in the first class in 1894, when he carried off the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, the James Taylor prize, the Wordsworth Scholarship, and the Cobden Medal. He was appointed a Fellow of the Elphinstone College, and subsequently went to England for further study with the aid of Mr. J. N. Tata's scholarship. He studied for some time at Cambridge, and in 1897 obtained honours in the Mathematical Tripos.

THE WANDERING MOOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Cordeaux brought up on remand and again charged Syid Dawood Beg Farris, a native of Morocco, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the town without any ostensible means of subsistence. The circumstances of the case have been reported. Inspector Cordeaux in his evidence said that he first came to know of the accused on the 1st of April last. About half-past 9 o'clock on the night of that day Syid rushed into his quarters at the Chowpatty police station and bawled out "Who lives here!" Syid was dressed entirely in white and his face was almost concealed in his dress. His appearance startled the inmates of witness' quarters. Being questioned by the witness, the intruder replied that he was a "Jungli Peer" (a saint of the jungle). He also informed Inspector Cordeaux that he had recently arrived in Bombay from Morocco, and had been staying at the Mahomedan graveyard, near Churney Road. He had a bag hanging by his side, which, Syid said, contained his "God." He then took out from the bag two books written in Arabic, and having kissed them placed the books on the table. He was then neither violent nor excited. In consequence of a complaint received, Inspector Cordeaux, on the 3rd April, called on Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, at his bungalow on Malabar Hill, who gave him certain information. Witness afterwards received another complaint from Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, in consequence of which he saw the latter gentleman at his bungalow. The accused went to Mr. McDermott's bungalow at Chowpatty, where he was arrested. Pestonji Shapurji Cainoy, in the service of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, said that accused called at his master's bungalow three times. Witness was asked to turn him out of the bungalow. Mr. Bomanji's son, however, desired to see Syid, who was then allowed an admission into the bungalow. During his visits to Mr. Bomanji's bungalow, accused never created any disturbance or any row. The accused in his statement before the Magistrate said that he arrived in Bombay from Morocco, two years ago, with considerable money in his possession. He was a Syid. He travelled a good deal in different places, and had been here again since the last three months. He could command charity whenever he went to a Musjid. A large number of Mahomedans patronized him and fed him. He sometimes slept in the Mahomedan graveyard, and sometimes at "Mama Hajani," a sacred shrine at Worlee. He visited the bungalows of people, after making an appointment with them. The object of his visit was to form an acquaintance with a number of respectable and influential gentlemen in Bombay. He had no money with him now, but he could go to a number of influential Mahomedans, who would be very glad to support him. The Magistrate held that the evidence against the accused was not satisfactory, and ordered him to be discharged.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

195-97.—Dikshit and D—Balvant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.

537 97.—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.

358-97.—B V N Kirtikar—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Ameroodin Patel and others—J C Cama.

393 98.—Little and Co—Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee and another—Payne G and S, and Thacurdas D C and H.

572-98.—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

339-34.—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran, Ag. Ad.-General—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M M Munshi.

For Trial of Issues.

642-96.—Daphtary and I—Goswami Gokulnath Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Grdharji Maharaj Shri G M Tikait—Khandas and S.

232-98.—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India R Co—Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

340-29.—Payne G S and Co—Maloobhoy Premjee vs Meheralli Karamsey—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

14-98.—J C Cama—Madavjee Khatav vs Bhugwandas Mavlidher—Daphtry and Ferreira.

21-98.—Smetham B and Noble—Ashabai widow vs Jacob Hajee Essa and others—J C Cama, C Brown and Co, and Bicknell M and M.

28-98.—Payne G and S—Canjee Kairaj vs Mithabai widow—Madhowjee Virjee.

29-98.—Madhowjee Virjee—Mithabai widow vs Canji Khairaj—Payne G and S.

1-98.—Hiralal M and M—Bai Cullianbai widow vs Bai Mulibai—Tebjee D and Co.

5-98.—Jehangir and S—Minbai widow vs Mehedally Mussabhoy Munje—Framjee and Dinshaw.

11-98.—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thackordas vs Bai Rambai—M L Shroff.

27-98.—Crawford B and Co—Bai Premkore widow vs Nadondas Ruttosey—Craigie L and O.

18-97.—Bhaishunker and Kanga—Purmanandas Tribhowandas vs Tribhowandas Jadowjee—Payne G and S.

37-98.—Mirza H and—Abdul Cader Valajee vs Goolam Alli Abdul Hosein—Dikshit and D.

24-97.—Ardeshir H and D—Madhowjee Sewjee vs Pooribai widow—Payne G and S.

33-97.—Nanu and Hormasjee—Vussonjee Muljee and Sakarbai vs Valjee Harriram—Payne G and S.

36-98.—Madhowjee Virjee—Vanbai vs Samchand Harrichand—Bicknell M and M.

3-98.—Payne G and S—Ghanraj Luxumonjee Mehtre and others vs Gitabai—King and Cama.

3-99.—Mathubhai and J—Callianjee Damodher and others vs Sewjee Jomerasy—J and Ardeshir.

6-99.—Mathubhai and J—Hiralal Pitamberdas vs Gangadhur Ramdas—K J Mantri.

7-99.—Dikshit and D—Koolam Bai widow vs Heerbai widow—In person.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	20	17	20	47	25	76	22	98
Wednesday, July 5th		3		..	0	1	0	0
Total	20	20	20	47	25	77	22	98
Total fall to July 5th, 1898	27	26	29	0	28	98	28	11
Total fall to July 5th, 1897	12	70	12	25	14	1	14	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 5TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·394	S	4	97·6	84·0	70	...	1·63	—0·95
Sirsa	29·416	SE	1	101·3	83·1	73	..	1·62	—0·91
Delhi	29·432	ENE	4	87·7	79·5	87	0·18	5·76	+0·68
Agra	29·435	SW	7	85·0	78·9	93	0·09	13·38	+9·22
Cawnpore	29·474	Calm	2	88·8	77·1	95	0·18	10·49	...
Allahabad	29·45.	SSW	4	90·1	78·8	83	...	12·21	+4·72
Jhansi	29·475	SW	3	88·2	78·1	75	0·06	16·86	+9·84
Jacobabad	29·318	SE	5	108·4	90·0	63	...	0·00	—0·33
Karachi	29·484	WSW	18	94·4	83·3	81	...	0·00	—0·81
Jeypore	29·404	S	3	91·1	77·9	80	0·01	5·19	+1·31
Ajmere	29·467	SW	5	95·4	82·0	79	...	3·57	+0·23
Deesa	29·508	WSW	27	97·1	81·5	71	...	1·11	—2·69
Ahmedabad	29·540	SW	8	100·8	80·6	71	0·04	3·49	...
Bhuj	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Jamnagar	29·521	SW	35	97·6	81·8	60	...	1·22	...
Rajkot	29·540	W	23	95·9	79·.	75	...	6·21	—0·55
Bhawnagar Para	29·550	SW	19	99·6	81·3	62	...	4·51	..
Veraval	29·587	WSW	24	85·1	82·.	82	...	3·91	...
Neemuch	29·535	WSW	20	85·5	76·0	82	...	8·25	+2·30
Indore	29·548	W	12	84·.	74·6	75	..	6·80	—1·54
Saugor	29·525	W	7	85·8	74·1	81	...	6·05	—2·29
Jubbulpore	29·505	WSW	3	85·.	75·6	78	...	11·82	—0·22
Hoshangabad	29·549	SW	2	92·.	78·2	85	0·02	6·28	—4·03
Khandwa	29·53.	W	16	90·2	79·1	60	...	2·71	—4·8.
Raipur	29·507	Calm	2	88·8	76·6	86	0·04	4·76	—6·75
Nagpur	29·544	WNW	7	93·2	78·1	67	..	5·69	—5·44
Amraoti	29·569	NNW	13	94·2	78·8	65	...	3·95	—4·58
Akola	29·576	NW	14	?	80·8	59	...	4·20	—2·64
Surat	29·583	SW	15	88·1	81·1	76	...	16·44	+3·41
Malegaon	29·594	W	16	93·9	76·1	61	...	3·09	—2·76
Bombay	29·663	WSW	15	86·4	81·0	78	...	21·33	—4·08
Poona	29·655	W	27	87·5	72·9	65	...	4·25	—1·55
Ahmednagar	29·646	W	19	89·9	72·4	69	...	4·83	...
Aurangabad	..	SW	21	92·9	71·7	6.	...	4·76	...
Sholapur	29·648	W	24	95·2	75·0	57	...	1·12	—4·81
Ratnagiri	29·706	W	10	86·9	79·8	81	0·05	29·48	—3·83
Belgaum	29·692	WSW	35	76·8	68·3	88	0·03	11·67	+1·24
Goa	29·694	NW	15	87·0	79·4	87	0·42	30·14	...
Karwar	29·732	SW	12	85·2	77·5	78	0·09	32·26	—12·95
Mangalore	29·777	WNW	6	86·8	77·4	82	0·25	48·14	+5·59
Calicut	29·790	NE	8	82·.	70·4	90	0·02	50·58	+12·58
Cochin	29·806	WNW	...	86·5	76·6	90	0·14	31·96	—0·76
Bangalore	29·750	WSW	20	86·3	67·8	76	...	0·90	—3·27
Secunderabad	29·616	W	18	93·1	74·4	69	..	3·73	—2·16
Masulipatam	29·573	NW	16	99·2	84·5	66	..	1·89	—4·62
Bellary	29·686	WNW	17	97·7	76·3	45	...	1·79	—0·35
Cuddapah	29·67.	WSW	M	100·7	80·9	61	...	0·18	—4·50
Madras	29·658	W	8	95·5	80·5	59	0·04	1·73	—0·83
Coimbatore	29·725	W	12	88·4	73·1	70	...	0·78	—0·82
Trichinopoly	29·698	W	15	98·6	79·3	59	...	0·16	—1·79
Negapatam	29·683	WSW	21	99·5	80·9	58	...	2·05	—0·06
Colombo	29·829	SW	13	85·0	77·0	87	0·38	10·06	+2·28
Aden	29·622	SW	17	91·8	80·3	64	...	0·06	—·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L.=Light, M. Moderate, F.=Fresh, S.=Strong, H.=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.,=0·00 (22·18); G. T. H.=0·00 (21·52); St. G. H.,=0·00 (22·02); C. P.,=0·00 (21·3.).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise in Lower Sind the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds remain unchanged, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Belgaum, 26 at Neemuch and Masulipatam, 24 at Rajkot, 22 at Trichinopoly, Secunderabad and Ahmednagar, and 20 at Karachi, Amraoti and Akola.

The temperature both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain, amounting to about half an inch, has fallen at Goa, and under half an inch at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Madras and Colombo.

Winds have shifted to North-West at Masulipatam, and a depression seems to exist to the eastward of Masulipatam, in the Bay. The monsoon gradient is weaker than usual on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay, and the continuance of light to moderate local showers is likely. If however the depression to the eastwards of Masulipatam grows deeper and moves westwards, the rainfall on the Malabar Coast is likely to increase, but as yet conditions remain much the same as yesterday and are not favourable for general rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

WEDNESDAY; The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly at Upper Burma, Bengal and Upper India, the changes elsewhere being small. The depression at the head of the Bay has intensified slightly, but is unchanged in position. Rain has fallen generally at Burma, South and South-West Bengal, Malabar Coast hill districts and Upper India, while showers are reported from North Bengal, Assam, Eastern Districts and the Central Provinces, and very light showers from the North-Western Provinces, except Dehra Dun, where two inches of rain have been received. The temperature is in moderate defect over the North-West Provinces, and normal or in excess over other provinces, the excess being considerable to large in Berar, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Coast, and Madras Deccan. Winds are feebly cyclonic in direction at the head of the Bay, but comparatively light in strength.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·640
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·9
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	357
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·52
" " year	22·98
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 5th July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 4.

10 p.m.	82·4

WEDNESDAY.—JULY 5.

6 a.m.	81·7
10 a.m.	83·8
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	84·7

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA vs. NORFOLKS.

THE following will represent the Gymkhana:—

GOAL.
Maclachlan.

R		L
F E Hunter		Dredge
J H Gray	C Ross	C E Durnford
R Reid	W Reid	H E Hart

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

ONE gets tired of singing the praises of Harry Vardon. He is a phenomenon whose three victories in four years in championship contests would in themselves be sufficient to stamp him as the very finest player of modern days; but when he adds to these three said triumphs an extraordinary number of successes in bye competitions when opposed to the very pick of the professional talent, words fail to suit the case. Provided he retains his form, there seems very little likelihood of championship honours falling to any other player. It might be consoling to his rivals if Vardon had exhibited his most brilliant form last week but, as a matter of fact his was just the ordinary form he has been exhibiting for eighteen months. And it is certainly brilliant, judged from the standpoint of other players. Even the best of his rivals are hardly Vardon's equals, and the more sustained the contest the less appears the chance they have of defeating him. Previous to the competition there was the usual amount of speculation as to the probable winning score; the majority were of the opinion that the final total of the winner would aggregate something between 312 and 316, or an average of 78 to 79 per round; but few imagined that it would be as low as 310, particularly when it was rumoured that the St. George's Challenge Vase tees would be used; but it is difficult to say what Vardon is capable of when fortune is in his favour. He has more than once rudely upset the calculations of the prophets, notably at the Mid-Surrey tournament a month or so back.

Is golf improving? Many of the older school of players say "Nay," but the figures are against the ancients. Compare the winning score of J. H. Taylor in 1894 with that of Vardon last week. There is only a difference of 16 strokes in favour of the present champion or four strokes per round. Certainly there is something to be said about the 1894 contest, when the weather was hardly so propitious as it was last week, whilst the putting-greens at Sandwich have undoubtedly improved within the past five years; but if my memory serves me aright, I should certainly say that the course as played last week was longer and more trying than that when Taylor won, whilst at some of the holes—notably the fifth, seventh, and eleventh—the ground through the green was more broken and sandy, and the lies in consequence not so good. But even if we admit one or two details in favour of the players last week, this will far from compensate for the actual difference of four strokes per round, particularly in connection with first-class professional talent.

The amateur talent did not cover themselves with glory. Mr. Tait, as in 1894—the last occasion on which the championship was held over Sandwich—led the way with 324, followed by Mr. Hilton with 329 and Messrs. Hambro, Ball, and Laidlay a considerable number of strokes in the rear. An average of 81 per round over Sandwich, such as Mr. Tait attained, would appear by itself more than respectable, but it fades into mediocrity beside the extraordinary average of 77 1-2 attained by Vardon, and it must truthfully be acknowledged that the amateur talent never threatened danger after the conclusion of the first round. With totals of 81 each, Mr. Tait and Mr. Ball were certainly not out of the running at the end of the initial eighteen holes, but the large number of scores under 80 returned by the professionals gave indications that something better was required in the succeeding three rounds if the amateur talent were to have any chance of holding their professional rivals, and these indications proved to be true, for whereas Mr. Tait averaged 81 for his last three rounds, he eventually found himself no fewer than fourteen strokes behind Vardon.

It was pleasant to see comparative veterans like Andrew Kirkaldy and Fernie well to the fore, Andrew peculiar to say, occupying exactly the same position *viz.*, third in the field, that he did in 1894; whilst strangely enough, Fernie tied for fifth, sixth, and seventh places in 1894, and for fifth and sixth prizes last week. It may be mentioned that he was the hero of what was probably the most sensational stroke of the tournament. This occurred at the last hole of the third round, when, from a badly pulled tee shot, which landed somewhere in the vicinity of the starter's box at the first tee, he succeeded in holding out his approach with an iron club. As he had just previously holed one or two long steals he may congratulate himself on having a rather lucky finish. As he remarked himself, until these little turns in Fortune's wheel happened in his favour his round appeared more like 92 than 82—the eventual total. One never knows, however, what is really going to happen in golf, and it is just these little streaks of luck which send the player on his way rejoicing for the further task in hand. It certainly seems to have had this effect upon Fernie, as he finished his last round in 78.

If one analyses Vardon's individual scores, it will be found that he laid the foundation of his eventual success in the first six or seven holes. He invariably started with a string of 4's to the first half-dozen holes or so, and an average of fours at the seventh hole places the player on good terms with himself, for he has then an excellent chance of reaching the turn in 36 or under. In the second round his commencing gave promise of an extraordinary round, as he reached the seventh hole in one under 4's. He had the fortune to secure a 2 at "Hades" by the aid of a lucky run up from over the green which found the bottom of the hole, and as he finished the ninth hole in the regulation four, he reached the turn with the exceptionally low total of 33. Better was to come, however, as by the aid of a long second, placed within a foot or two of the hole, he secured the 10th in a brilliant three, or 36 for the first ten holes. Then the spectators began to see visions of a 72 or even less. It was not to be, however, as from this point his game deteriorated, the climax occurring at the fifteenth hole, where, after driving rather wild from the tee he attempted too much with his second and foozled badly, leaving him an exceptionally long carry to reach the green, which he failed to accomplish. Finding the bunker, he eventually had to rest content with a seven, this being the chief cause of running his total up to 76.

Willie Park was on the whole disappointing. He commenced well with a 77 and a 79, leaving him four strokes behind Vardon on the first day's play; and many considered that he would prove the champion's most dangerous opponent on the morrow. He was far from this, however. There was a sad falling away, an 85 for the third round placing him practically out of the running for first honours, while a subsequent total of 89 put him a long way out of the prize list. This form does not make his chance of lowering Vardon's colours in the coming match any the brighter. It may be, however, that Park did not trouble himself seriously after his falling away in the third round.

I hear that had the championship been played a fortnight earlier than it actually was the players would have found the course in its very finest condition, but even in its slightly burnt up state there was very little to complain of last week. The putting greens were in excellent trim, and although becoming very much on the keen side towards the end of the competition, they nevertheless ran quite truly, particularly for those who had the pluck to give the hole a chance. In the majority of cases good lies were obtained when the player had succeeded in clearing the hazards, but there were three notable exceptions, *viz.*, the 7th, 9th, and 11th holes. This was particulary noticeable during the play for the St. George's Challenge Vase, when the tees to the 7th and 11th were at the fullest stretch, and many a good drive which had cleared the hazard—and it was far from a mean task to clear these said hazards—was found simply buried in sand. I certainly think that the committee of the St. George's Club would be wise if in future competitions over their course they somewhat shortened the tees to these holes, and so ensured a comparatively good lie.

Looking at the individual returns on the two days of the championship, it is rather remarkable that the scoring on the general average should have been so much lower on the first day than on the second day. The wind was probably somewhat stronger on the concluding day, but this fact would hardly account for the disparity in the returns. It may be that the continued dry weather and hot, burning sun had made the putting greens more fiery, or it may be that the players were feeling the effects of their prior efforts—and certainly the Sandwich course, with its abnormal carries, is very trying—but whatever the cause, the returns distinctly prove that either the conditions of play were more difficult or the general run of the play itself was not so good. Whereas on the Wednesday there were aggregates of 152, 153, two of 156, one of 158, one of 159, and two of 160, on the second day the scores of only four players totalled 160 or less, Jack White claiming the lowest of these with 157. In individual scores there were no fewer than eleven cards handed in at the conclusion of the first round showing totals under 80. In the second round the number fell to six, whilst in the third only Mr. Tait and Tingey could claim the distinction with 79 apiece. In the fourth round there was an improvement, as four players were in the seventies, but the record of the first and second rounds was never approached.

Liverpool, June 21. H. H. HILTON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Zulu, 1,786 tons, Captain J S Smith, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia, S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow 639 tons, Captain J Bennett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 517 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, (16th June) with a cargo of sugar. During the voyage she experienced fresh monsoon and high sea from the Equator to the Bank of Soundings and thence moderate weather.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain R F Lush, Javeri Namchand Dharumchand, Javeri Laloobhoy Khoopchand, Javeri Dewji Nagur, Mr F Mavens, Shaik Yusuf, Mr Abdool Rahiman, Mr Abbin Ahmed, Mr Syed Abdu Mejid, and 72 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 1,854 tons, Captain A Symons, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A A Irving, Lieut E Newnham-Davis, and Mr T C H White.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 5.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Pitfard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Beafsee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Hermod	830	Nielsen			Bombay Co
Nankin	2531	Lyon			P & O Co
Ethelhilda	1873	Trowsdale			Bombay Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			P & O Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Chusan	2832	Street	China		P and O Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
Vadala	2161	Boon			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Grant	2071	Elliott	Liverpool	8-7	F M & Co
C	H Bolckow	639	Bannett	P Gulf	5-7	B & P S N Co
D	Peninsular	3048	Wheeber	London	15-7	P & O Co
F	Simla	1039	Bamber	P Gulf	6-7	M M & Co
G	King Arthur	1017	Barron	Aden	8-7	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do		do	do.
L	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	(Repairing)		Shprd & Co
M	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	8-7	P & O Co
N	Zulu	1786	Smith	An werp	6-7	W & A G & Co
O	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
Q	Irena	1288	Far	Genoa	8-7	W A G & Co
R	Mozaffari	1587	Griffin	At S Ports	8-7	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	M Goa	5-7	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Sultan	1781	Pohnsack	Zanzibar	7-7	F Heyer
2	Dunraven	2132	Jones			Bombay Co
3	D Balduino	3344	Canepa	Hongkong	15-7	F Balduino
5	Pekin	2523	Hayward	Kobe	10-7	P & O S N Co
7	Muke Maru	2063	Kawamuro	Kobe	11-7	N Y Kaisha
8	Vindobona	2589	Belleni	Trieste	7-	A L S N Co
10	Assyria	970	Nelson	P. Gulf	1-7	M M & Co
12	Goa	1217	Skinner	Zanzibar	11-7	M M & Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	7-7	M M & Co
15	Ancona	1888	Irving	Aden		H C Joosub
18	Byculla	1095		Calcutta		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Feronia s	Bainbridge	Japan, &c.
	Henry Bolckow s	Bennett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Zulu, Smith, for Antwerp.
" Parramatta, Symons, for China.
" Nadir, Morgan, for Calcutta, &c.
" Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.

The barque Grosvenor, entered for loading yesterday for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Macleod s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee and Co.
City of Dublin s—100 cases whisky, Daras aw Bomanjee Dubash.
Clan Forbes s—20 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
Hispania s—15 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—65 cases candles, K N Currance and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Socotra s—1 case writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Arabia s—2 packages stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Caledonia s—3 cases medicine, Dewjee Cursondas.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—450 boxes candles, Abdool H Heptoolabhoy; 5 packages chemicals, Wasia, Tadiwala and Co; 20 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 60 bales bundling paper, P Ruttonjee; 351 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 25 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Munockjee and Co; 65 cases glassware, Mahomed Merally and Co; 3 cases photographic papers, Hussonally Abdoolally; 60 cases stationery, Sorabjee Bomanjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—6 cases writing paper, J Inderjee; 22 cases glassware, 8 cases earthenware, Dada Dewraj; 4 cases medicine, D Cursandas; 3 cases glassware, R Ditmar; 7 cases glassware, Kasturchand Gangjee; 20 cases earthenware, Mahomed Merally and Co.
Lindenfels s—2 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, and 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 cask brandy, Russee and Co; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 drums rectified spirit, Valubjee Bhicca and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—10 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co; 15 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.
Caledonia s—14 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co; 5 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.
Egypt s—45 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co.
Clyde s—5 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—4 cases glass bangles, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
Silesia s—2 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.
Moravia s—12 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—1,001 cwt myrabollams, Ward A Graham and Co; 348 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 4 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Wagjee Bucher; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassum and Co; 350 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 40 tons teak squares, Framjee Sons and Co; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 80 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 49 bales hemp and 50 cwt gum, Reddle Keene and Co; 15 cwt deer horns, 35 cwt peacock feathers, and 80 cwt mother of pearl shells, M Mohomed and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—8 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zulu s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunraven s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,773 bales cotton, 6,025 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwt gum, Govindjee Saital; 2,032 cwt myrabollams, Suleman H Esmail and Co; 500 cwt weedseed, Bauer and Krauser; 676 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Assur Veerjee; 423 bales twist, Talati and Co; 300 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 32 cwt dry fish A C Esmailjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, 200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, Ebrahim Noorain and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 cwt angoor, A H Cumroodin and Co; 155 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 74 cwt sharkfins, M Mootaj; 100 bales twist, D Dhurumsee.
Parramatta s—1 parcel cowbazar, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 12 cwt moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy.
Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, Gordhandass Khatow.

FOR SHANGHAI.

D Balduino s—200 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham.
Muke Maru s—130 cwt sandlewood chips, Juna Kika; 500 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Muke Maru s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

I. The annual prize distribution will be held at the Corps Club, on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at 9 p.m. Nos. I of Subdivisions are requested to arrange for the presence of Winning Teams.

Dress—Prize winners, drill order, with forage caps and all badges, without arms. Putties not to be worn. The remainder of the Corps, drill order or mess dress.

The distribution will be followed by a ladies concert.

The following promotions and appointments are made in No. 2 Company:—

No. 1 Subdivision, Gr Anthony to be Bombardier.
No. 1 Subdivision, Gr Kelman to be Acting Bombardier.
No. 2 Subdivision, Actg Bomndr Cooper to be Bombardier.
No. 2 Subdivision, Gr Ewing to be Acting Bombardier.
No. 3 Subdivision, Gr Saunders to be Bombardier.
No. 3 Subdivision, Gr Ryan to be Acting Bombardier.
No. 4 Subdivision, Gr A H Muir to be Acting Bombardier.

II. The undermentioned being at present absent from duty will revert to the rank of Gunner:—Bombardier White and Acting Bombardier Barnett.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 3rd August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 17th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to state so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

By Order.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1899.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD, have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PADLOCKS
I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned
CHUBB'S LOCKS,
PADLOCKS AND SAFES,
at the Manufacturer's Rate. I have in Stock for immediate Supply
DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality.
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
With Four Levers.
FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
Of Various Sizes.
APPLY
CHUBB'S AGENT.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY,

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

IN Consols there was a drop yesterday in London of 5-16 per cent, to 107 11-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent higher, at 101 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·19 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, and Rupee Securities at £67 3-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 3-4d. per oz.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,620,000 quarters, compared with 2,710,000 quarters at the end of the week preceding.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 28 1-4s., July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; Red Karachi at 28s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm; for Brown Rapeseed, 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; for Linseed, 39 1-2s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, in a strong market.

Prices were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The New York Market continues closed.

Our local cotton market has been steady in tone again to-day. The only purchases reported were some 1,700 bales on account of the mills. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 159 1-2 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 129; "Good" Bhownuggar, for May, Rs. 137.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady to firm, and without change.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,935	bales.
Wheat	10,870	cwts.
Linseed	3,802	"
Rapeseed	6,551	"
Poppyseed	745	"
Castorseed	1,741	"
Rice	7,298	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady. Some business for Hull, August shipment, has been reported done at 18s. 6d. per ton. Rates for ready shipments are well maintained at their current level for all ports save Dunkirk, for which they are lower.

EXCHANGE.—There was a quieter feeling in the market to-day, with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce; but there was a good enquiry for Bank Paper, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32 to 1s. 4 1-8	"
Francs	1·69 3-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 100 7-8 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 15-16 for the Settlement, with 93 1-2 for Threes, in a steady market.

SHARES.—New Indian Press are Rs. 1 1-4 lower; Empress Mill are 15 lower, James Greaves Rs. 10, and Swadeshi are Rs. 15 higher.

BANK OF MADRAS HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

THE statement of the Bank of Madras for the half year ending 30th June, shows the net profits at Rs. 3,46,017, which is an improvement of Rs. 1,23,387 upon the preceding half year, but is far below the seven lakhs odd in the six months ending June 30th, 1898. The profits will enable a ten per cent, dividend to be paid and yet leave over nearly a lakh of rupees. The directors have increased their holdings of Government Securities. This time last year they had 22 lakhs, six months ago 37 lakhs, and now they hold 72 lakhs, which is 12 lakhs more than the Bank's paid-up capital. The directors have applied eight lakhs to the doubtful bills account in connection with the Colombo defalcations and to do this they have had to reduce their Reserve Fund from thirty to twenty-four lakhs, reduced the balance carried forward by Rs. 1,50,000, and by another half lakh from the net profit.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st July, as compared with the statement of 24th June:—

	June 24.	July 1.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,20,875	49,70,958
Do. do. at Branches	31,19,283	28,83,775
Other Deposits	298,23,329	342,76,783
Post Bills	7,984	7,984
Credits, undrawn	16,90,155	16,69,395
Rs...	572,67,626	614,08,895
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,77,772	104,65,527
Other authorised Securities	33,24,51	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	66,27,130	68,81,085
Loans do. do. do.	187,02,286	196,93,731
Bills Discounted and purchased	70,-3,853	61,48,498
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	25,995	25,989
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	3,72,381	5,98,624
Cash	101,30,953	135,48,181
Rs..	572,67,626	614,08,895

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 13th June, 1899:—

	June 20.			June 27.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,70,302	15	3	2,50,94,275	13	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,43,75,140	13	2	5,39,40,581	12	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,59,311	7	2	8,64,934	15	2
Sundries	28,39,442	13	9	22,32,050	7	9
	10,92,35,193	1	4	11,18,69,643	0	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,01,24,912	0	0	1,94,40,650	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,41,240	8	0	75,31,685	18	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,85,78,854	1	2	1,85,15,932	4	3
Accounts of Credit do.	2,02,56,312	14	1	1,97,98,796	0	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,97,48,315	5	11	2,06,54,082	9	7
Balances with other Banks	7,50,631	5	2	12,72,000	1	8
Bullion	6,573	3	7	6,314	3	7
Dead Stock	13,20,346	8	5	13,22,678	7	1
Stamps	9,919	3	6	9,730	3	6
Sundries	16,13,085	12	0	16,17,422	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,08,86,769	3	9	1,19,12,251	5	5
Do. at Branches	1,52,95,174	15	9	1,93,88,099	12	1
Rs.	10,92,35,198	1	4	11,18,69,643	0	4

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,49,871	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,78,101	Inc.
Other Deposits	4,34,759	Dec.
Post Bills	1,09,623	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,06,183	Inc.
Loans	62,922	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,57,516	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,05,737	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	10,23,482	Inc.
Do at Branches	10,89,925	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.*
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamades and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

* Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of Amoy both interrupted.

Telegrams for Southern China, will suffer delay, unless marked via Cable from Shanghai.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tengyueh and Youngchaung. Page 2 of Telegraph guide. Press telegrams can now be accepted, via Madras only, for Cochin China. Rate 8 annas a word.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TAPIDASS—July 5, at his residence, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Damoderdass Tapidass Varajdass, of Messrs. Tapidass Varajdass & Co., aged 54 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STANFIELD—July 1, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of M Stanfield, District Engineer, B N Railway, Cuttack, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SMITH—June 26, at Naini Tal, Mary Joanna (Mills), the eldest and beloved daughter of James and Joanna Smith, aged 29 years.

STURT—June 25, at Almora, John Venables Sturt, aged 61 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

THE dispute in the Tea trade seems to have led to a practical boycott on the part of the English tea-dealers, of the imports from India and Ceylon. It appears that in March last circulars were sent from London to this country and Ceylon, and distributed among tea growers, asking them to agree to the proposal to stop the "pound draft allowance" which the custom of the trade allowed to the buyers. The circulars represented that the exporters would benefit by the change—which was true enough, for they would receive payment for the one pound out of one hundred to make up for leakage and samples. Another reason given was that the profits of tea have fallen considerably of late years—which was also true, at least in part. But nothing was said of the recent rise in price of fifty per cent., which enabled some of the tea companies to pay dividends averaging between twelve and a-half and seventeen per cent. The Ceylon and Indian Tea Associations in the beginning of last month made what the Lord Mayor called the "astounding proposal" that the one pound draft should be abolished. The wholesale and retail tea dealers assembled in public meeting on the 7th June with the Lord Mayor in the chair, and passed a resolution protesting against the "ill-considered and drastic proposal emanating from the Ceylon and Indian Tea Associations to abolish the draft allowance on teas sold under sale conditions in London"—a change which was further stigmatised as one-sided and unreasonable. Two members of Parliament—Mr. T. Lough and M. Hudson Kearley—proposed and seconded the resolution, which was carried with unanimity. An executive committee was appointed to deal, in corporation with the Wholesale Tea Dealers Association, with questions that might arise in that connection. Messages and telegrams of support were received from tea dealers all over the kingdom urging resistance to the demand, amongst them being Lipton, Limited, the Mazamattee Tea Co., and the Home and Colonial Stores. The Lord Mayor dwelt on the hardship of abolishing a reasonable allowance, which barely sufficed to cover loss by leakage, waste, and sampling. Mr. Lough pathetically declared that when the allowance was abolished "it would leave the trade to the full misery of the situation." Mr. Kearley observed that the proposal was not new; in 1870 when Chinese tea had the monopoly a similar proposal was made and had been rejected unanimously. He predicted the same result for the present proposal.

Undeterred by these fulminations, a meeting of influential tea growers, with Sir Seymour King in the chair, endorsed the report of the Indian and Ceylon Associations, and fixed the 17th July as the date on which the draft allowance hitherto made to the trade shall cease. The next day, Tuesday, the tea dealers resolved not to attend sales and not to buy tea privately. A mass meeting will be held to consider what further steps should be taken. Meanwhile business in tea is of the slackest. That is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. But there is another aspect of the tea trade which will be even more interesting to the consumer than the stand up fight about the one pound allowance. The "Commercial Intelligence" states that the English Custom House gives free ingress to tea which the Customs authorities at New York and St. Petersburg refused to pass on account of the admixture of sand and clay for purposes of adulteration. The quantity of sand that would be "natural" to tea is one per cent. But the quantity frequently reaches anything between nine and twenty-eight per cent. It thus happens that the merchant who buys a thousand pounds of tea pays for two hundred pounds of foreign elements, that are not tea in any shape or form. The British Customs pay £20 a year extra salary to their ordinary officials to sample tea in addition to their other duties. Not one box or package in a thousand is opened and examined. The officers entrusted with the work have no chemical or other special knowledge; and they have no desire to give trouble to importers or dealers. Occasionally they "make" tea and judge by the taste whether it is right or not. To show their vigilance they sometimes send a sample up to the analyst, who receives £50 a year for his services. Mixtures of sand or the like not exceeding six per cent. are supposed to be refused; but inasmuch as the great bulk of the tea is not examined at all, this rule is useless for any practical purpose. Strange to say, the Trade, which has risen in insurrection when it is proposed to deprive them of the traditional allowance of one per cent., has all these years taken no heed of the far heavier mulct of a percentage of ten or twenty or more in the form of sand or other deleterious substance for which they have to pay so much a pound. The inference must be that they pass the intruding sand on to the unsuspecting public.

Recently, however, the advance of fifty per cent. in the price of tea has obliged the dealers to look into things more carefully, and the mutterings of the coming storm are already heard. For one thing Lipton, Limited, has been summoned to a London Police Court and fined ten guineas with fifteen pounds costs, for selling packages of tea in which the paper and the sheet-lead packings are charged as bohea or pekoe. Eminent counsel—Mr. Carson, to wit—argued that it was the custom of the trade to weigh the paper package with the tea, and he called eminent tea dealers to acknowledge that they always charged for the paper wrapper, worth a penny a pound, as if it were tea at a shilling or eighteen pence a pound. The Magistrate refused to be convinced, declaring that when a pound of tea is sold, the purchaser must get the weight he pays for; anything else would be contrary to public policy. Mr. Carson, of course, saw his way to an appeal to the High Court; so the question is not yet settled. The same company was summoned at the same time by the London County Council for using weights not representing any Imperial unit, and not stamped by public authority. The explanation was that the weights in question were not used for serving the public, but for the convenience of the company's employees. Mr. Carson having given an undertaking that the weights in question would be handed over to the L. L. C. and not again used, that summons was allowed to drop. There are many indications that England is threatened with a very serious storm in a tea cup, at which the brewer and the publican and the British consumer will look on with much interest.

AN action at law in London brought by the Birmingham shippers of the arms seized in Muscat waters by H. M. S. Lapwing has vindicated the *bona-fides* of the shippers. The commander of the Lapwing, the nominal defendant, was defended by the Attorney-General, but he has cast in damages to the value of the arms seized. As there will be an appeal on certain points of law, the verdict, with which Mr. Justice Grantham emphatically concurred, cannot be regarded as conclusive. But certain important matters came to light in the course of the proceedings, which will repay attention. The case for the defence was that the commander of the Lapwing was acting as the Agent of the Sultan of Muscat, and that as the seizure was made only two miles from shore, and therefore in Muscat waters, no action would be against him, the Sultan having a right to make and enforce his own customs regulations. To establish this position a Foreign Office certificate, signed by Lord Salisbury, was put in by the Attorney-General. It certified that the Sultan of Muscat is an independent Sovereign—precisely the contention of M. Ottavi and M. Delcasse. Counsel for the plaintiffs demurred to the admission of the certificate, and asked for some more conclusive evidence that the ruler of Muscat is really an independent Sovereign, and that in this matter he was acting on his own initiative. The learned Judge said that the certificate was sufficient evidence of the independence of the State. It was contended that the Lapwing first arrested the steamer in the open sea and compelled her to go within the three mile limit, where she was searched. The arms were taken on shore in a lighter; one part of them marked, before leaving England, "Muscat: for Orders." It was alleged that they were legally condemned by a Court over which the Imaum presided. The Vizier—"a kind of local Lord Salisbury," the Commander of the Lapwing explained—and the Commander-in-Chief completed the Court, the British Consul being also present. The Vizier and the Chief went outside and looked at the arms; then returning, they gave the decision that they were lawfully seized as smuggled goods and confiscated to the State. Part of the cargo was handed over by the Commander of the Lapwing to the British Consular agent. The defendant's case was that the arms were not intended for sale in Muscat, but were to be smuggled thence in native craft to Persia, ultimately to find their way to the Indian frontier. But there was no evidence to prove that intention. It was shown that the Foreign Office had until quite recently directed the British agents to encourage the trade, lest it should fall into the hands of merchants of some other nationality. Mr. Justice Grantham expressed entire disapproval of the sudden change of attitude of which these shippers were made the victims. Formerly, the trade was encouraged; now that some people had got Afridis on the brain they suddenly denounced the trade as a fraudulent evasion of the local Customs, and a gunboat is sent to seize the cargo. The learned Judge considered that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover; the Jury took the same view, and gave a verdict accordingly. That was not the only blunder of which Muscat has been the scene. But that is another story, which has yet to see the light. The Foreign Office is waiting for "details" before it can explain why it was possible for M. Delcasse to state that the British Government had expressed its great regret "for the incorrect and spontaneous intervention of some of its agents."

WITH the spread of the rains the agricultural outlook in India is generally improved. Bombay season reports this week record rain in all districts of the Presidency proper and in one of Sind. Although the fall was good in the Konkan and Gujarat and moderate or light in the Deccan, Karnatic, and Kathiawar, it was insufficient for general sowing in Sholapur and Bijapur and in parts of Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar, parts of Bijapur reporting withered seedlings. On the other hand, it was so heavy in one petha of Thana that the seed sown was washed away. Ploughing has been completed, except in six districts, where it is retarded by want of rain, but sowing is progressing generally and transplantation has begun in parts of Sind and Kanara. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory, and there is still a deficiency of water in parts of Sind. Madras reports her water supply to be generally sufficient for the season, though in parts sowing is retarded owing to want of rain. Standing crops are in fair condition, though pasture is scanty except on the West Coast and in the Circars. All Bengal district reports are very favourable, and prices remain stationary while in the North-West Provinces and Oudh they have a tendency to rise. Punjab extra spring and standing autumn crops are generally in air condition, having benefited by the recent rain. Fodder is scarce, but there is fortunately every hope that the rain will cause to grow a sufficiency of green grass to meet present requirements. In the Central Provinces, we are pleased to learn, the outlook is somewhat brighter. Moderate rain has fallen in most districts. Ploughing operations are approaching completion and sowings are in progress everywhere, except in parts of Wardha, where a want of rain is still felt. Germination of rice is reported good in the Dhamtari tahsil of Raipur. Agricultual labour is still scarce in Saugor, though in Saugor, Damoh, and Hoshangabad 4,736, 2,397, and 802 persons, respectively, are in receipt of village relief; and in the last district 3 persons have been given gratuitous relief *Taccavi* is being distributed in Damoh, for carcity of fodder and water continues in pats of the provinces. The report for Berar and Hyderabad shows that the preparation of land for the monsoon crop has been completed in the Amraoti district only, whilst fodder is insufficient in Wun and a scarcity of water prevails in other parts. Central India reports general rain and improved prospects. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Ploughing and sowing are progressing. The condition of cattle and fodder remains unchanged. Cattle which have not been sent away from Jeysulmere are in a bad plight. There was no emigration during the week from Ajmere-Merwara, but the numbers employed on relief-works were—Ajmere 747, Merwara 6,714—showing a decrease of 1,212 on last week's numbers—and Marwar 978. There are also 161 on ordinary works and 286 on gratuitous relief in Ajmere-Merwara. Adding these figures to the Central Provinces returns we get a total of 16,894 persons still in receipt of organised relief, though that is a slight decrease on the week.

WE regret to hear that plague, which has hitherto been confined in the Punjab to Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, has now broken out in the Rawalpindi district, where the village of Janthijalal, four miles from the town of Gajakhan, has had seven cases and three deaths. The type fortunately is mild, and hopes are entertained that the measures being taken will prevent the disease spreading in this new area.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, several more witnesses were examined for the prosecution in the case against Venayek Narayen Bhatye, the proprietor, editor, and printer of the "Gurakhi" newspaper; and some more witnesses will be called to-day. The foreman of the jury complained of the slow progress of the case.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda left Simla for Lahore on Monday. Owing to the death of Raja Ram Sing, his Highness's intended visit to Kashmir has been abandoned.

A CONVOY on its way from Jandola to Dera Ismail Khan was attacked on Friday last near Haidari Kach. One sepoy and one Waziri were wounded in the encounter.

WE regret to hear that Captain G. B. Geach, 4th Dragoon Guards, died at Murree, on the 1st instant, of enteric fever: and also of the death at Meerut, from heat apoplexy, of Lieutenant McClelland, Quartermaster of the Connaught Rangers.

IN accordance with the wishes of the majority of the members of the Central Provinces Commission, it has been decided that the next Commission dinner shall be at Jubbulpore. It will probably take place early in November. Mr. Ibbetson, the Chief Commissioner, intends to be present.

A SCHEME for the introduction of the rank and file of the Royal Army Medical Corps into military hospitals in India is occupying the attention of the Government of India. The present system of nursing serious cases of illness by partially or totally untrained regimental orderlies is considered disgraceful by the London medical journals, who have recently been much exercised on the subject.

THE report of the East Indian Railway Administration for the last half of 1898 shows a falling off in net earnings as compared with the corresponding period in 1897. The gross receipts were Rs. 2,91,90,882, and the working expenses Rs. 97,54,980, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,94,35,902. In 1897 the net earnings were Rs. 2,10,96,653. For the whole year 1898, the gross earnings were Rs. 10,03,640 more, the working expenses Rs. 16,84,161 more, and the net earnings Rs. 6,80,521 less than in the year 1897.

THE results of the Roorkee Entrance Examinations (Engineer and Upper Subordinate), which are published elsewhere, show that twelve candidates are admitted into the Engineer class and nine into the Upper Subordinate Civil English class. Of these twenty-one successful candidates the Lucknow Martiniere passes eight, of whom seven gain Government scholarships; the remaining three Government scholarships falling one each to the Mussoorie School, Agra College and the East Indian Railway Hill School. The Lucknow Martiniere passes eight, the Forman Christian College at Lahore two, Government College, Lahore, two, East Indian Railway School two, and seven other schools and colleges one each.

VOLUMINOUS extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the committee appointed to consider the Calcutta Central Railway Station scheme are published. The committee have found that the scheme put forward by the syndicate was not in sufficient detail to enable them to come to a definite opinion. The syndicate is therefore called upon to furnish further information, including detailed land plans, estimates of the cost of land section by section, and detailed estimates of all works including the cost of the proposed bridge and the junction arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the committee that a careful estimate of the cost of the land is necessary to a thorough understanding of the merits of the project.

THE Committee of the Kanan Devan (North Travancore) Planters Association, many of whom are old Ceylon planters, make a grim reference in their Annual Report, to the recent complaints in Ceylon about "cooly crimping." They say:—"Another marked feature with regard to the labour-supply is the increased number of old Ceylon trained coolies now coming in from their villages to work on these hills for small advances of under Rs. 10 per head. These coolies, to a young District with a large acreage of tea coming into bearing necessitating trained factory hands, will be very acceptable. This result has undoubtedly been partly brought about by the recent gratuitous advertisements in the Ceylon papers, for which the Committee desire to thank those who are responsible."

THERE was quite an array of Indian and Colonial lawyers at the dinner given to Her Majesty's Judges at the Mansion House on June 7 by the Lord Mayor, Sir John Voce Moore. The Calcutta Bench was represented by Mr. Justice Amir Ali, and there were present also Sir Arthur Collins (the late Chief Justice of Madras), Sir John Carrington (Chief Justice of Hongkong), Mr. Justice Shephard (Madras), Mr. Justice Benson (Madras), Mr. Justice Fulton (Bombay), Mr. Justice Cooper (Queensland), Mr. Justice Northcote (Jamaica), Mr. Justice Lewis (Trinidad), Sir Douglas Straight (formerly of Allahabad), Sir John Scott (late of Bombay), and Sir W. F. Agnew, the newly knighted Recorder of Rangoon. Mr. Justice Harington, the latest addition to our High Court, was not among the company. We presume he was then still a member of that important but unobtrusive body known as the junior Bar.

A PECULIAR suit is now pending before the Deputy Magistrate of Coconada. Some time ago the District Judge of Godavery received a telegram from a person at Coconada to the following effect:—"Coconada District Munsiff misappropriated permanent advance of his Court. Please come and enquire without the knowledge of your Sheristadar." The charge was of course, groundless, but the person in whose name the telegram purported to have been despatched repudiated all knowledge of the transaction, and did not know anything of the matter. Enquiries were set on foot and the authorship of the telegram has now, it is alleged, been traced to a person who, it turns out, was some time before prohibited by the District Munsiff from entering the precincts of the Court-house for some delinquency. The District Judge has ordered the prosecution of the man, and he will be shortly tried for forgery, false personation and various other offences.

RUSSIAN scholars and archæologists are doing splendid work in Central Asia. The general results, as reported by the Russian Geographical Society, are of a kind to excite curiosity as to details, and in future researches. M. Klementz, the leader of a scientific expedition to Chinese Turkestan last year, has discovered over a hundred Buddhist rock-cut caves in the neighbourhood of Turfan, together with the Chinese and Sanskrit inscriptions, and wall paintings, many of them in good order. The explorers call the excavations "cave temples." But most of these were probably "viharas" or monasteries. The Indian Buddhists constructed caves and "viharas" of this kind. This practice followed the propagation of the new religion into Afghanistan, across the Hindoo Kush into Central Asia, and onwards towards China. Fahian, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, who visited India fourteen hundred years ago, describes the Buddhist population of Khotan in Turkestan. The Russian discoveries seem to show that the country was once very populous. At the present time the region is little more than a desert.

AFRICAN MAHOMEDANISM is in many ways a fresh field for the investigator. A recent historian, Mr. Arnold, of the Anglo-Mahomedan College at Aligarh, North-Western India, has drawn an attractive picture of the Mahomedan missionary, whether as trader or as professional teacher, winning the African blacks from their cruel blood rites and their immorality, by good example and patient reasoning. A New York clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Patterbury, has taken up the general theme in a book about to be published by Messrs. Putnam. Between the Mahomedanism of the Senoussi brotherhood in Northern Africa, and the Mahomedanism professed by the savage theocracy of which Lord Kitchener has made an end at Omdurman, there are many varieties of Islam in Africa; and the American author reviews them. The African slave trade existed long before Islam. But, on the other hand, the Mahomedan conquerors of Africa did nothing to mitigate its horrors. Has Mahomedanism been a blessing or only a curse to Africa is the question which Mr. Patterbury has undertaken to answer. His book is to be entitled "Islam in Africa."

A NOTEWORTHY feature in Madras Administration in recent years, writes the "Pioneer," has been the steady increase of the jail population. Last year the admissions into the jails of the Southern Presidency rose to a little over 94,000, which was the highest figure attained during the past decade; while during this period the daily average of convicts rose from 7,921 to 10,936. The Local Government is not satisfied with the explanation that this increase has been due to the prevailing scarcity and high price of food stuffs, and has directed a careful inquiry to be made into the matter. The cost of Madras jails has also been abnormally high of late, amounting last year to 12 lakhs of rupees, an increase of half-a-lakh on the previous year; and the average cost of each prisoner was 70 rupees, being about 12 annas more than during the previous year. On the other hand, jail manufactures showed a decided improvement, and brought in Rs. 1,30,000 (being about Rs. 13,000 more than during the previous year), and thus the net cost of each prisoner was somewhat reduced. The Government of India, it is understood, have under consideration proposals for the establishment in one of the central jails of a special depot for criminal girls who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding three months.

WHILE there was an increase in the number of re-vaccinations in Assam during the year 1898 99, writes a contemporary, there was a serious falling off in the number of primary vaccinations, the figures being 237,088 as compared with 272,707 in the previous year. In Sylhet, where the greatest decrease occurred, the result is attributed to the effects of a severe outbreak of malarial fever in 1897, which caused a lowering of the general stamina of the population and a high rate of mortality amongst children, together with a decrease in the birth-rate in that year; and in Goalpara the falling off is said to be partly due to the same causes. The Chief Commissioner regrets that no satisfactory explanation can be given of the heavy decrease in Sibsagar and Nowgong. In the former the state of vaccination work is most unsatisfactory, despite fines inflicted on the vaccinators so heavy that the P. M. O. and Sanitary Commissioner has directed their partial remmission if better work is done during the present year. The proportion of the population successfully vaccinated was 4·50 per cent.; the proportion of infants being 34·07 per cent. of the registered birth-rate, but only 26·28 per cent. of the estimated number of infants available for vaccination. It is reported that the work carried on at the animal vaccine depot at Shillong, despite its being done in temporary and inadequate sheds since the earthquake, is most satisfactory. So excellent is the lymph that, having regard to the trend of opinion in favour of it, the Chief Commissioner has authorised the abandonment of all further attempts to introduce vaccination with fresh calf lymph at the head-quarters of the district.

M. GUSTAVE LABROUMEL, of the Institute of France, has been chosen Honorary President of a literary, artistic, and historical gathering which is to meet next Wednesday twelvemonth—the 14th day of June, 1900—at Alessandria, in Italy. The Historic Napoleonic Congress, as it is to be called, will thus be opened on the centenary of the battle of Marengo. Professor Browning is one of the foreigners who are to serve on the committee. The Syndic of Alessandria will preside at the meetings, during and after which there will be an exhibition of MSS., books, works of art, arms, &c., of the Napoleonic period.

ACCORDING to the "Army and Navy Journal," the complete report of the beef inquiry commissioners bears the evidence of earnestness. General Miles is in part justified in regard to the canned roast beef, but not at all in his allegations concerning the refrigerated beef. No further action is recommended against "certain individuals" who "failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignify high military command." General Miles is adversely criticised for certain interviews, for recommending the use of beef on the hoof, for having withheld his allegations until December 21, and for having stated without sufficient justification that the beef was "embalmed." As to Commissary-General Eagan, he committed a "colossal error for which there is no palliation" in purchasing 7,000, 0 lb. of canned beef which had not been sanctioned as a field ration. There is censure also for General Shafter and others for their action or inaction in special matters.

DR. ENGLISH, of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, referring to the paragraph in which it was reported that one feature of the public welcome to Admiral Dewey, on his return to New York, would be the suspension in mid air of the American flag by a contrivance of kites at the top and cords attached to anchored floats at the bottom, writes:—"They do these things better in Japan. When Colonel Olcott, in the course of his tour of 1889, was approaching the town of Imabaru, in a special steamer, from the side of the Inland Sea, a clay bomb suddenly rose high in the air, burst, and from it was expelled a copy of the Buddhist flag of six stripes, which the Colonel, with the consent of the Mikado and the approval of the chief Buddhist priests, had just introduced into the Empire as the international symbol of the Buddhist religion. The flag was made of fine silk paper of the prescribed shades, and was made to stand upright as though attached to a staff, by means of a tiny parachute at the top end of a string and a five ounce bag of bird shot at the other, accurately weighted so as just to keep the string taut, and leaving the flag free to flutter in the gentle breeze without dragging it earthward. The effect was charmingly pretty, and the sunlit emblem was borne away, slowly and always upright, by an upper current of air."

GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of New York, has issued an order condemning in the strongest possible term the cowardice and refusal to obey orders of certain officers of the 71st New York Regiment at San Juan on July 1, 1898. With two Regular regiments the 71st formed Hawkins's brigade, which led the advance of Kent's infantry division in the attack. The three regiments were to proceed to the San Juan River, the 71st following a trail to the left of the road. Colonel Downs, in command, halted at the river, and when the other two regiments were hotly engaged on the other side of the river, refused to advance. Several regiments of Regulars from the other brigades were then marched through the line of the 71st, and as they passed jeered at them and urged them forward, but still Colonel Downs made no effort, and Lieut.-Colonel Smith and Senior Major Whittle shared the shame. Most of the other officers and many of the men, however, advanced and took a highly creditable part in the attack on the block-house, while the skulkers remained by the river. Governor Roosevelt says that on no possible theory can Colonel Downs's conduct be justified. He and Major Whittle have since resigned, but the other officer has been ordered for examination. The whole affair is very painful, but public opinion is calmed by the findings of a court of inquiry and the outspoken order of Governor Roosevelt. The comment of the "Army and Navy Journal" is that it is as difficult to hold to strict accountability civilians ordered to military duty as it would be if they were ordered to take charge of ships of war. But, after all, it was not ignorance of their duties, but cowardice in the execution of them, that is condemned.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS: THE CAPE PREMIER PROCEEDS TO PRETORIA.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A despatch from Bloomfontein says that after arranging for their return to Capetown, Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Herholdt, a member of the Cape Ministry, have suddenly gone to Pretoria.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Cape Government is not a party to the negociations between the British and Transvaal Governments, but Sir Alfred Milner is in communication with the Cape Ministry.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SITUATION.

JULY 5.

A letter, addressed by Mr. Chamberlain to M. Yves Guyot, has been published anent a recent suggestion by the latter for a solution of the crisis with the Transvaal, in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies says that this pacific solution which guaranteed the independence of the Transvaal was presented to President Kruger in February, 1895, and also at the recent Conference at Bloemfontein, but was unhappily rejected.

Mr. Chamberlain endorses the opinion of M. Guyot that the Boers do not want independence, but the right to oppress and exploit the Uitlanders.

THE ALL BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

The "Daily News" states that a conference, held yesterday, by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain with representatives of the Colonies, resulted in a satisfactory agreement being arrived at for the construction of an all British Pacific Cable on an Imperial basis.

SERIOUS DISPUTE IN THE TEA TRADE.

JULY 4.

At the tea dealers' meeting, to day, it was resolved not to attend the sales and not to buy tea privately.

It was also decided to convene a mass meeting of the trade to consider what further action shall be taken.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers: Major Vidal becomes second-in-command, with Captain Thompson, Wing Commander.

22nd Bombay Infantry: Lieutenant Melville, from the 17th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer.

Major Cole becomes Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., remains at Home on three months' extension of leave.

Brigadier-General Brownrigg has proceeded Home on two months' leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Dalton, West Yorkshire, commanding Sind during his absence.

Lieutenant Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to return to duty.

Major Carthew Yorstoun, 4th Bombay Cavalry, remains at home on three months' extension of leave.

Lieutenant Marchant, 17th Madras Infantry, has been selected for transfer to the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

THE KHYBER RIFLES QUARTERMASTER.

Lieutenant Warburton having declined the appointment of Quartermaster in the Khyber Rifles, this post has been conferred on Lieutenant E. G. L. Drummond, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

HANDICAP POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FIRST TIES.

POONA, JULY 5.

The first ties in connection with the Handicap Polo Tournament, which has lately been got up by the Polo Committee of Poona and Kirkee, came off to-day on Kirkee ground. Seven teams entered. The game to consist of four periods of five minutes each. A good number of spectators turned out to witness the play.

The first match was between A vs. C. A was composed of Messrs. Cautley, Grayson, Jeffcoat, and Captain Lockhart Mure (back); C consisting of Messrs. Markham, Wilson, Major Strange, and Mr. Daire (back).

The game was won by the A team. Score: 1 goal to C's 2 subsidiaries.

The second match was between E and G teams. The former consisted of Messrs Burne, Benwell, Captain Pollard, and Major Keir (back); and G composed of Messrs. Lang, Tinley, Sandys, and Byron (back). This was won by G team by 2 goals and 4 subsidiaries to E's 2 goals.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE EPIDEMIC RAGING BADLY.

Plague is raging badly in Poona, as also the Districts. There were 34 cases and 36 deaths in the City, to-day; in the Cantonment 7 cases and 6 deaths; and in the District 9 cases and 4 deaths.

The total mortality was 50.

DEATH OF THE HEADMASTER OF KARWAR SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JULY. 5.

The Revd. Titus Costa, retired Headmaster of Karwar High School, died, last night, aged 66. His death is much regretted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Himalaya, arrived here from Colombo, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer ClanBuchanan, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PORTSAID, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay direct, on the 4th inst.

COLOMBO, JULY 5.

Mail steamer Ceylon, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 3-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

STOCK AND MONEY MARKETS.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

COMMERCIAL questions are at the bottom of all the disputes between Canada and the United States which in the last few weeks have been given so much prominence in American newspapers, and which have called forth so many hard words against Canada. On the Atlantic coast, the New England fishermen want all the advantages of Canadian ports without conceding anything in return. They want to use the ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to save "dead horse" voyages from the fishing grounds to Boston or Gloucester, and by their use get their fish to Boston by railway. But when the Canadian fishermen ask some reduction in the high duty on fish that they send to the Boston market, the New England fishermen promptly take the stand that any such reduction is impossible. Half way across the Continent the lumber difficulty breaks out. Detroit is the centre of the disturbance. The Michigan lumber men want to shut out Canadian manufactured lumber, but at the same time obtain logs, their raw material, from Canada. They have succeeded in getting an abnormally high duty on Canadian lumber; but to their disgust and discomfiture the province of Ontario has put a prohibition on the export of logs. The Michigan saw millowners complain that this was done after some of them had bought timber land from the Ontario Government. In any event, the Michigan lumber men provoked retaliation by the wanton treatment of Canada in the Dingley Act of 1897; and while some of them may have held timber lands when the Ontario manufacturing clause was put into operation, others bought these timber lands with the manufacturing clause inserted in the leases, trusting to agitation in the United States to compel the Ontario Government to rescind the clause.

There is at the time of writing much discussion at Washington as to how Canada shall be hit in retaliation for the Ontario manufacturing clause. The lumbermen in Michigan, whose mills are now standing for lack of Canadian logs, have for weeks been strenuously demanding retaliation under the lumber schedule of the Dingley Act. There is, however, not a word in that Act which would warrant the prohibition of Canadian lumber which the Michigan lumbermen are demanding. The lumber schedule was most astutely drawn. It was the work of men who knew that they were about to injure Canada, and who wished to stop every possible loophole through which Canada might seek to protect herself. They stopped every conceivable loophole as they thought, but they entirely overlooked a manufacturing clause, and in consequence the Treasury Department officials at Washington, who are now being much pressed to issue a Treasury order prohibiting entirely the importation of Canadian lumber, cannot find a word in the Dingley Act which by any stretch of the imagination can be made to meet the present exigency. The only course for the Treasury officials, unless they read into the Act clauses which are not there, will be to turn the matter over to Congress. Congress can amend the law so as to make it meet the case of the Ontario manufacturing clause, or it can introduce a new clause providing that logs owned by Americans in Canada can be sawn in Canada and admitted into the United States duty free. As the law now stands, if the American owners of Canadian logs saw them in Ontario the lumber will have to pay the same duty as Canadian lumber. Such a plan as the one suggested is already in operation in the case of lumber cut by Americans in the neighbourhood of the river which divides the State of Maine from the Province of New Brunswick. There, however, the lumber industry is not on as large a scale as in Michigan and Ontario; and if the Maine precedent were followed, there would be much difficulty for the Customs House officers in the United States in carrying out the amended law. The Michigan lumber men have pressed for immediate action. If they wait until Congress assembles, the navigation season on the lakes will be closed, and their logs must lie in Ontario until next year. Canada has had more to put up with from the United States in these matters than most English people realize. If the American allegation is true, that the Ontario law is retroactive, a mistake may have been made by Ontario. But in view of the existing high tariff against Canadian sawn lumber, Ontario is certainly right in establishing, as a general policy governing Crown lands, the rule that all Canadian logs shall be manfactured in Canada. The New York "Evening Post" not long ago described the lumber schedule in its application to Canada as the "swinishness of the Dingley Act." It was inconceivably mean and wanton, and anyone who knows its inner history and its ulterior aims towards Canada, will uphold the Province of Ontario in seeking to protect herself against its provisions.

Money remains in the same easy state to which one has now become accustomed, and, so far as we can see, there is no reason to expect any hardening worth speaking of until the usual autumn stiffening comes along. It was noticed a day or two since a remark by one of the multitudinous "ones who know" to the effect that the failure of the Japanese loan was a sign that there is not a great deal of money lying idle or seeking investment. To an extent this may be true, but surely the Japanese attempted borrowing was not entirely good enough to attract the usual cautious man. When the transaction was first mooted we ventured to cast doubts upon it. It is a source of pleasure now that the underwriters have been compelled to vouch for the correctness of our forecast by being called upon to take 88 per cent. of the loan. In the fulness of time the professional financier may acquire the knowledge necessary to appraise the Gentle Jap at his proper price. I am told that a rise in the Bank rate may come along shortly; that the outflow of gold from New York (some more is coming) is only a passing spasm, and that, generally speaking, "things are not what they seem" in the money market. I have stated what "they" say. It is for the reader to draw his own conclusions and act accordingly.

To talk about the Stock Market is much akin to whipping a dead horse. Take Home Rails. What can one say about them? There is not an inch either way for the operator. On their merits they are, speaking generally, healthy. But prices are at such a level now, that, allowing for the best of everything in a world which was never better, there is no real reason for prices to go any higher. And who would sell? Naturally I do not now refer to mere gambling counters, such as Districts. These have been tipped again as a purchase. Whence all this jiggery pokery about a comparatively innocent railway comes one can only surmise; but the time seems to have arrived when the *bona-fide* shareholder might suggest a feeling of tiredness on his part. There is really not much to talk about in the American Market. A better New York Bank statement than was expected on Saturday firmed up stocks. There has been a fair amount of business passing, and the Continent has been displaying an inclination to buy. Canadian rails show weakness: Canpacs are back to a shade over par, and although the Trunk traffic was up to expectations prices fell away. I should imagine that the chance would be worth a buyer's attention. Spanish have continued to bulk amongst foreigners, and Italians have been bought. The absence of a real big row at Paris on Sunday should help along this market.

Naturally the mining market has been suffering from the throes of the Settlement, and from Mr. Kruger. The former is going along nicely, but as to the latter what can one say? The morning newspaper one reads depends upon the household, and as the politics so shall one take the situation. This from what may be termed the domestic point of view. The market considers that a great deal too much is being made of the abortive conference. It ridicules the idea of war, and like a forgotten party mutters in its caps "Peace at any price." It even tries to put up prices, and talks of Paris support. Such displays of cheerfulness are certainly pleasant, but the wise man will not buy Kaffirs now. He will follow the advice of the lady in the Scottish song and "bide a wee." Westralians display a rather weaker tendency. The idea seems to be that the fun has been rather too fast and furious, but that with a little breathing space the upward move will be continued. The thought strikes some people that the upward has gone on long enough.

With reference to the abolition of export duties in Japan—a measure which was postponed in the last session of the Diet until the coming into operation of the new treaties, with which event it is to be coincident,—a native Japanese paper urges the Government to introduce a bill imposing export duties on coal, timber, camphor, and copper. Coal has become one of the most important articles of export from Japan; in 1897 the value of this item in the export list was 12,000,000 yen, the principal destinations being Eastern countries. The only influential competitor of Japanese coal in the East, it is stated, is Australian coal, but the latter is comparatively dear, and nearly all factories and men-of-war in the East draw their supplies from Japan. Although the price of Japanese coal may be raised by the imposition of a duty, it is, therefore, contended, its export need not suffer, and the Treasury will receive "a welcome replenishment." Moreover, "it is the opinion of experts that the supply of coal in Japan will be exhausted in forty or fifty years hence, and if it is to be exported without any restriction its price in Japan will be enhanced as it gets scarcer." The manufacturing industries and the defence of the country must necessarily suffer when this state of things is brought about. Further, an export duty on coal "will not only augment the revenue, but will aid the growth of manufactures in Japan."

As regards the Japan timber trade, the value of the exports in 1897 was 400,000 yen, and there are prospects of a large increase with the progress of railway construction in China. Prices have already risen considerably, and indiscriminate feeling is now recognised as a cause of disastrous floods in Japan, and as threatening the droughts of which deforesting is also a cause. Timber, it must also be remembered, is the principal building material in Japan. It is said to be already cheaper to construct a bridge of iron than of wood. With reference to the camphor trade, the value of the exports in 1897 is stated as 13,000,000 yen, and in consequence of the discovery of a method of obtaining the article from the leaf of the camphor-tree an increased exportation is expected. Here, again, the absence of any effective competitor will, it is urged, prevent any export tax from adversely affecting the trade. As regards copper, the exports have greatly increased, and, in view of the prospective development of electrical enterprise, it is urged that Japan would find more advantage in the exportation of copper wire and other copper manufactures than in the shipment of the raw material.

The shareholders in the Millwall dock enterprise have had their special meeting, and resolved that the, what one may term, cleansing bill shall be proceeded with. If the ordinary shareholders are satisfied there is no reason why the mere critic should raise a protesting voice. Still, the simple observer may remark on the manner in which the stockholders were rushed into the acceptance of the policy now adopted. Some of those at Friday's meeting said they would like to see a copy of the bill before voting, but they were assured that any such thing would be quite irregular. Possibly it would, but then one irregularity more or less in connection with this enterprise should surely not count now. The directors were effectually whitewashed, but the turn of the auditors is only promised. Certainly the accountants who lent their name to incorrect documents should be punished, and possibly the Institute of Chartered Accountants will attend to the matter. If that body does not, then the course for Mr. Peat to pursue is perfectly plain. He must set one of his minions to do a rule-of-three sum. As so many directors is to so many thousand pounds, so is one auditor to X. If he pays this sum there will be an end of the matter, and once again the British investor will have cause to thank the fates that he lives in a justice-loving country. When he has finished the thanking he may be able to find time to understand the suggestions of the Chairman of the Committee about paying dividends out of the value of a capital asset.

The German Jute Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting held the other day in Berlin, discussed the proposed experiments in jute cultivation in Egypt and South Africa, and adopted a resolution in favour of pecuniary support being given to planting experiments in Egypt. The unsatisfactory relation of prices for jute fabrics to the cost of production in Germany was also a subject of discussion, and it was generally testified that over-production seemed to be imminent; no resolutions were adopted, however, with reference to this matter.

Messrs. Hubbard, Brothers, and Co. report as follows on the American cotton market in their circular, dated New York, June 3:—"With the market practically unchanged during the month everyone is looking for some new feature which will lead to a revival in the trade after so long a dull period. It is unfortunate that in such a period of activity in industrial centres the greatest staple of the country should be so depressed through the weight of the two largest crops ever produced, which have given the world a surplus supply of cotton surpassing that of any previous season, despite the unparalleled demand for yarns and cloths. Naturally, the trade is looking for some relief from the pressure of this surplus, and the steadiness of prices is due to the hope that before the growing season is over the climatic influences may greatly reduce the present favourable crop prospect. All are willing to bear a portion of this surplus supply, provided a reasonable hope can be extended that the production this season will be less than the consumption, and so equalise the supply and demand. At present it cannot be stated that the outlook is for such a lessened yield, but, on the other hand, the crop has yet to encounter the critical periods of its development during July and August, which, it is hoped, will bring such climatic conditions as will curtail the crop. Experience has shown that nature devotes a certain period to accumulating a supply of raw material and another to reducing the accumulated stock by a lessened yield. That we are entering upon the second period is the hope of the trade, and, together with the activity in manufacturing circles, prevents the surplus from weighing heavily upon the markets. Spinners feel certain of their ability to secure all the cotton they may need from this crop at about present prices, and the slow liquidation of the remaining portion of crop unsold supplies this demand. The markets are, therefore, without the usual difference of opinion, while, if any feature can be called prominent, it is this hope we have mentioned, though it is to be frankly stated that neither the reduction in acreage or in the use of fertilisers was as large as anticipated earlier in the season."

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY

WHEN the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities closed their Cuttack-Calcutta communications just before the rains—the previous opening having only been possible as long as diversions across the rivers were practicable—they appear to have made no attempt to keep up any sort of connection with the East Coast Railway, or to arrange for any interchange of traffic such as it was still possible to effect by means of the Orissa system of canals. The East Coast Railway authorities, however, have been more enterprising, and it will be seen from the advertisement of the Traffic Superintendent which we publish to-day that "in the absence of through booking arrangements by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and with a view to the convenience of the public using the East Coast Railway," an out-agency has been established at Cuttack, and that people wishing to send parcels and goods from Madras and Stations on the East Coast Railway *via* Cuttack to Calcutta and Stations *via* Calcutta, or *vice versa* can now do so through the E. C. R. Agent at Cuttack, who, conveniently enough, is also Agent for the canal steamers. The Agent will take delivery, re-book, and forward consignments to their destinations. It is further stated that the actual published freights by Rail and Canal, respectively, will be charged, plus a small commission, and parties adopting this transit "may be sure of prompt service." This arrangement affords another proof of the present desire on the part of the East Coast Railway management to consult the convenience of the public in every possible way, and concurrently to develop the traffic of the line. Another new departure was the taking over of the Ennore-Madras line last Saturday, which will enable Madras merchants and others to avail themselves to the full of the reduced through rates which were brought into force a fortnight ago. In quoting these reduced rates the East Coast Railway has entered upon a new traffic policy which it is to be hoped will be amply justified by results; and it is bound to be successful, we think, if the merchants and producers of the Coast Districts fully avail themselves of it and adopt the new routes that are now open to them.—*Madras Mail.*

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, T. W. Cuffe, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, K. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Committee resolved to forward to the Corporation the following statement showing the expenditure incurred on plague operations from the commencement of the past official year to the close of March, 1899.

Bombay, 20th June 1899.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the accompanying statement showing the expenditure incurred on plague operations from the commencement of the past official year to the close of March, 1899.

2. Including advances to Municipal and District Officers, &c., the total expenditure on plague operations from the commencement of the plague to the end of March, 1899, aggregated Rs. 35,08,093-4-1 as shown below.

As per Appendix 9 A to the report for 1897-98, pages 234 and 235	Rs. 5,20,448 6 8	
As per Appendix 9 B to the pages 236 to 239	17,81,809 12 10	
	Up to 1897-98...Rs. 23,02,257 13 6	
In 1898-99 as per accompanying statement	13,22,101 4 8	
	Rs. 36,24,359 2 2	
Less—Payment received from the Accountant-General on 23th March, 1899, in part payment of expenses incurred on behalf of Government from April to November 1898 ... Rs. 95,211 13 11 (Credited to Deposit Account pending final adjustment)		
Refund of ground rent charges obtained from the Port Trust on 22nd March, 1899 (Credited to Deposit Account pending final adjustment) ... Rs. 28,796 0 0		
		1,24,007 13 11
	Rs. 35,00,351 4 3	
Add—Advances to Municipal Officers, &c.	7,741 15 10	
	Rs. 35,08,093 4 1	

W. PEARSON,
Acting Chief Accountant.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Committee considered the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1899.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the report was an interesting one in that it contained several important suggestions. He wished to draw the attention of the meeting to a circumstance in connection with this report. It was at his instance that a resolution was some time ago passed by the Committee asking their printers to consider strictly confidential and private such matters as came under their notice as printers only. In this case, two or three days before the report was in the hands of the members of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, a very elaborate and closely written leading article appeared in the "Times of India." He considered that such a procedure was to be deprecated.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that Dr. Viegas' statement was not accurate. According to his knowledge the report came before them first and the article appeared afterwards. He did not think that the conductors of the "Time of India" were to blame in the matter.

After some discussion on the report, it was recorded.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE following is the result of the drawing in this year's competition for the Harris Cricket Shield:—The Esplanade High School vs. Fort High School—Wednesday, July 19. St. Xavier's High School vs. J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage—Friday, July 21. Elphinstone High School vs. Gokuldas Tejpal High School—Wednesday, July 26. Anjuman-i-Islam High School vs. New High School—Thursday, July 27. Proprietary High School vs. Aryan Education Society's School—Wednesday, August 2. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution vs. Bombay Education Society's School—Friday, August 4. Cathedral High School vs. Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution—Monday, August 7. St. Mary's Institute—a bye.

It has been decided that the first round should be finished by August 14; the second by August 21; the third by September 7; and the final should be played on 13th and 14th September.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports came off last evening in splendid weather. The ground was well suited for pony jumping, but though the hurdles were not too high, the ponies would not take them. The entries were quite satisfactory, with the exception of the Bicycle Spinal Races. The following are the results:—

I. EVENT—Tent Pegging.

(Ponies.)

Mr Gordon ... 1
Lieut E Back ... 2
Mr Corbett ... 3

(Horses.)

Mr A Smith ... 1
Mr P F Fischer ... 2

6 competed.

II. EVENT—Pony Jumping. Open to all ponies 11'—2" and under.

Mr Byrne ... 1
Mr P F Fischer ... 2
Mr Couvella ... 3

10 competed.

III. EVENT—Bran Pie Race.

Mr Couvella ... 1
Mr C S Townsend ... 2
Mr Oldman ... 3

10 competed.

IV. EVENT—Bicycle Spinal Race. To be run in heats of four.

Mr P F Fischer ... 1
Mr Willson ... 2
Mr Peile ... 3

V. EVENT—Pony Scurry. Open to all ponies, 14 hands and under: About 2½ furlongs. Catch weights.

Mr Fischer ... 1
Mr Deane ... 2
Captain Locke ... 3

THE HINDU WRANGLER.

EFFORT TO RAISE A NEW EDUCATIONAL FUND.

DEWAN BAHADUR V. M. SAMARTH, B.A., has addressed the following letter to Principal M. S. Gole, M.A., of the Fergusson College, Poona.

Navsari, 3rd July, 1899.

Dear Principal Gole,—Mr. Paranjpe's success at Cambridge has evoked such general gratification and sentiments of genuine regard for the potentialities of the Indian intellect that congratulations from me would, perhaps, appear superfluous, though, as you are probably aware, I am one of those who have taken a warm but silent interest in the welfare of the college over which you so ably preside, some of your predecessors having been my personal friends. The event is most creditable to yourself and to the other members of the professorial staff, and deserves, I think, to be commemorated in a suitable manner.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of European education for Indian youths. The question is of means only, and this too does not appear to be insuperable. I am sure the co-operation of persons of moderate resources would be able to achieve a great deal. The amount of money necessary to maintain a young man at an English University at the rate of £300 per annum for four years would at the current rate of exchange, and inclusive of passage and outfit, be about Rs. 20,000. If an endeavour were made, it would be possible, I believe, to get together two hundred persons to subscribe the yearly sum of a hundred rupees each. In that case one young man may proceed for his studies to Europe every year. If he went to a continental University, the expense, I believe, would be much less. Supposing even that a hundred persons paid only fifty rupees yearly, they would enable one young man to proceed after every fourth year. Donations and gifts may be accepted to found the nucleus of a permanent fund. I assume the subscribers to be actuated with unselfish instincts; but supposing this were not the case, self-interest may be allowed some scope by a provision that half the amount collected would be set aside for competition among the sons or near relatives of the subscribers and the other half to be made available for sons of persons whether subscribers or not. The selection of young men to be irrespective of consideration of caste or creed and to be based on merit and fitness alone. The Deccan Education Society or the Bombay Presidency Association or any other existing body or the society to be newly formed for the purpose may be requested to take up this matter. The fund so raised and managed from year to year may be called the Paranjpe European Educational Fund.

The above is merely a rough idea which, if it commends itself to you and to other well-wishers of higher education, I have no doubt you will be glad to work out. I should be glad to be of use in an humble way.

QUESTION OF AN ACCUSED'S ABSENCE FROM COURT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on behalf of Abdul Latiff Haji Siddick, who had previously charged Haji Essack Mahomed with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,175. Mr. Davar filed a supplementary information on behalf of his client and applied for a warrant against the accused. The Magistrate had granted a summons, making it returnable on the 28th June. A week before this date complainant reported that he was unable to serve the summons as accused had absconded from Bombay to Kolhapur, after transferring his business to his son. He therefore applied for a warrant, but this was refused by the Court, and the complainant was advised to paste the summons on the door of the accused's residence.

Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors for the accused, offered to accept the service of the summons, and did so. On the day of hearing the accused did not appear, but was represented by counsel, who stated that accused's attendance had been dispensed with on the application of the solicitor. Mr. Davar objected to the order of dispensing the accused's attendance without a notice being previously given to the other side.

After some discussion, Mr. Davar's objection was overruled by the Court, and he was called upon to open the case for the prosecution. The complainant was being examined, when Mr. Davar asked for the production of a letter, which accused's solicitor refused to furnish on the ground that no notice for its production had been served on them. Mr. Davar contended that the difficulty in question showed clearly the necessity of accused's presence in Court, and he intimated that under the circumstances he would tender a supplementary information, stating the reasons for compelling the accused's attendance in Court.

In the supplementary information the complainant pointed out the error in making an *exparte* order, and asked for the accused's presence in Court, alleging that he had to produce letters and documents.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who appeared for the accused, said that the supplementary information was bluff, and showed impertinence to the Court.

Mr. Davar denied any intention to bluff the Court, and said that he accepted the responsibility of the contents of the information. He had filed it for the purpose of laying the whole matter before the Court.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for a fortnight, to enable the notice being served on the accused's solicitors for the production of documents and papers. The dispensation of the accused's attendance in the Court was only temporary and pending a "prima facie" case being made out against the accused.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—It is generally believed here that Lieutenant-Colonel Kanoba Runchordas Kirtikar, I. M. S., L. R. C. P., F. R. S., the late Civil Surgeon of Thana, will be appointed Health Officer of Bombay, when the present incumbent rejoins the Military Department as Principal Medical Officer of the Bombay District.

The police football match, Pogson's eleven rank and file vs. Ommanney's eleven rank and file, was played on the police parade ground in the evening of Sunday last. Each side scored a goal.

Mr. Vasudeo Pandurang Gore, a clerk in the office of the Sessions Judge of Thana, has been appointed clerk of the Court in the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad, in the Kolaba District.

A Brahmin Talati (village accountant) of the Bhewndi Taluka, in the Thana District, has been charged with embezzlement in respect to a sum of money belonging to Government, which he misappropriated for himself. He will be tried by the First Class Magistrate of the Kalyan Division shortly.

Mr. Anthony Andrade, employed as a carriage examiner at Wadi Bunder station, who was living in his field near the quarantine camp, was robbed of gold and silver ornaments, valued at about Rs. 300, and several valuable documents, on the night of Saturday last.

Goolab Ukafi Marwadi, who was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a Maratha platelayer on the railway line near Bhandup station, was tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, and fined Rs. 10, yesterday.

Benjamin Jacob Bendrikar, a Beni-Israel, and three others, who stood charged with causing grievous hurt to Mr. Benjamin Ezekiel Javalekar, Senior Hospital Assistant in charge of the Military Detachment, belonging to H. M's 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment Bo. N. I. (Grenadiers), will be tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, on the 6th instant.

Tatia Chao, Revenue and Police Patel of Kookshet, a village in Khairna Section of the Salsette Taluka, has brought down to Thana, Luximon Poshia and six other Katodis of notorious character, and placed them before Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, First Class City Magistrate, yesterday, under the provisions of sections 109 and 110 (security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons and from habitual offenders), or Chapter 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act 5 of 1898. Rao Saheb Sitaram Trimbak, Fouzdar of Salsette, was present in the Court.

A Gujerati Simpi woman died of plague on the Tank Road, behind the Bazaar, on Sunday last. Her house was disinfected, and the inmates segregated. On account of the breaking out of the bubonic plague here, the inhabitants of Thana commenced leaving the town.

Six cents of rain fell here on Sunday. Total fall to Sunday, July 2nd, twenty-one inches and sixty-nine cents. Total fall to same date last year 1898, twenty-six inches and fifty-four cents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. K. M. SHROFF, has given notice of motion, that at the next monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation to-day, he will move:—"'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to the cause or causes which have delayed the construction of the proposed overbridge at Wari Bunder by the G. I. P. Railway, in connection with which the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure of about Rs. 8,00,000 in April 1894, for the construction of Reay Road from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, under certain arrangements with the Port Trust; and that the Commissioner be also requested to report as to the non-commencement of the work of constructing overbridges on certain level crossings in the City, in respect of which correspondence has been carried on with the two Railway Companies and Government during the last fifteen years.'"

The following notices of motions have been given by Mr. Ismael Jan Mahomed:—

"'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation at an early date all the information with reference to the drainage tragedy which happened on the 21st June.

Whether the rules framed for cleaning the drains were observed in this case; if they were not observed who was responsible for this neglect of observing the rules; and if any action is to be taken against the responsible party for this neglect?'"

"'That the Commissioner be requested to get from the Health Officer the following information to be laid before the Corporation in the form of a report at an early date:—

"'How many milch cattle stables there are in the city and in each ward; are they all built and worked in conformity with the Bye-laws under clause (*g*) of section 461, specially with respect to their construction, dimensions, ventilation, lighting, cleaning, drainage and water-supply; if there are any existing which are not built and worked in conformity with the Bye-laws, the date of their erection, and by whose authority they were allowed to be built; what department of the Municipality is responsible for the due observance of the carrying out of these Bye-laws.'"

Notice of motions from Mr. S. D. Khote:—

"'That the letters from the City Improvement Trust, dated 2nd May, and from Government in the Public Works Department, dated 12th May, to the President of the Corporation regarding open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines now used for recreation be referred to a Committee of the Corporation (to be named at the meeting).

That in the opinion of the Corporation it is necessary that proper and adequate measures should be taken to prevent any fatal accidents amongst Municipal labourers from gas-poisoning in sewers.

That the Foras Road market should be closed, as it is not much in request, and the building be appropriated for some useful purpose.'"

The Honourable Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar will move:—

"'That the Commissioner be requested to report the circumstances under which the death of labourer Hari Mahadu took place on the 21st instant while cleaning one of the sewers, and to state whether the rules and precautions to be observed on such occasions were duly observed by the Drainage Department; that the Commissioner be further requested to state if he deems it desirable to suggest any additional precautions with a view to prevent such lamentable occurrences in the future.'"

THE SEDITION CASES.

LUXMON JOSHI UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the second of the sedition cases connected with the "Gurakhi" newspaper, namely that against Vinayek Narayen Bhatye, the proprietor and publisher of the paper, was resumed before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury. The prisoner was charged with having in the issues of the "Gurakhi" of the 24th March and 26th and 30th March last, published articles with a view to excite or attempt to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India, and further with having, on the 26th March last, abetted Luxman Narayen Joshi; and he was further charged with a similar offence in respect of an article published in the "Gurakhi" of the 30th March last. The Honorable Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Henry Solomon, Foreman.

Mr. J. B. Haworth.	Mr. E. S. Hale.
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.	Mr. Rustomjee S. Powalla.
Mr. Dinshaw P. Batha.	Mr. Edward Meyers.
Mr. J. G. P. Alston.	Mr. Bapujee Rughunath.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was superintendent of police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. Witness knew the accused, who was sent for by order of Mr. Vincent. Witness was present at the interview regarding an article which had appeared in his paper, the "Gurakhi," of the 10th March 1898. Mr. Vincent told accused not to publish such an article again. Accused said he was very sorry and promised not to repeat the offence. The interview lasted five or ten minutes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I did not read the article; but I heard what Mr. Vincent said. He said the language was not good.

He did not complain of any inaccuracy?—Nothing was said about that.

It was a friendly interview?—It was an official interview.

Mr. Vincent was very polite to Bhatye?—Yes.

And Bhatye gave an account of the interview in his paper?—I was told so.

Since then Bhatye has not been called by any other Commissioner?—Not to my knowledge. He was lately called by Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy's is a recent appointment. What was Bhatye called by Mr. Kennedy for?—I don't know of my own knowledge.

Rughunath Martund, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was a contractor and lived in Bombay. He knew the "Gurakhi" newspaper, to which he had been subscribing for seventeen or eighteen months. Witness produced copies of the "Gurakhi" of the 10th March and 17th April 1898 and other dates previously mentioned.

Mr. Anderson read a translation of some of the articles, and had it verified by the official translator. Mr. Scott read another translation of the interview between Mr. Vincent and the accused, and it was put in.

Luxmon Narayan Joshi, examined by Mr. Scott, said for some time he was a student, and then he was employed at the "Gurakhi" office for about two months. He was employed in the beginning of February last by the accused. Witness knew the accused's Modi hand-writing. (Looks at a declaration made by the accused in the Police Court.) The declaration was signed by the accused as the printer and publisher of the "Gurakhi" newspaper. Witness was engaged by Bhatye as a clerk and used to write whatever accused told him. Accused agreed to pay him Rs. 30 a month, but paid him only Rs. 20.

Who used to arrange what articles should be inserted in the paper?—The accused arranged about it. He used to arrange about it at 10 o'clock in the morning. Sometimes it was arranged on the day previous.

Do you see, in the paper of the 24th March, an article headed "The White Man's Gun and the Death of the Natives?"—Yes. I wrote it at the bidding of the accused. He was in Bombay at the time.

Do you see the article of the 26th March?—Yes.

Who wrote it?—I wrote it under instructions from the accused. He gave me the points, and I wrote and submitted it to him.

Was the accused in Bombay on the 26th March?—I don't know. He was in Bombay on the evening of the 25th March. I went to see him as usual, and he told me of the arrangements he had made for the conduct of the paper. He gave me the headings for the articles. The first article was to be headed 'Raja and Rajya.' It was seen by the accused in the morning, and he gave me permission to print it. He told me on what days those articles were to be inserted in the paper; because the proof-corrector was not there at the time. Prisoner used to give the articles to the proof-corrector. Accused told me he was going on the evening of the 25th March to Nassik.

When he gave you instructions, what did you do? When did you write the articles?—If you allow me to look at the manuscript, I may be able to tell you. (Looks.) This article "Raja and Rajya" was shown to the accused before he went to Nassik. He did not tell me anything about the other articles, because he himself had told me to write them. The points that accused gave were noted down by me on a piece of paper.

Why were you not on the staff in the month of April?—Because accused would not pay me as I wished. I left him on the 31st March.

When did you enter his service again?—On the 6th or 7th June.

Why did you enter his service again?—Because he promised to pay me at the rate of Rs. 30 per month. I wrote this letter (shown) to the accused in the month of June.

What work were you engaged to do?—The same work as before.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examination by Mr. Anderson: On what day were you arrested?—I was arrested on the third day after Bhatye was arrested.

That was somewhere about the 16th June, was it not?—Yes. And did the police sepoy come to you and ask you to go with him?—He did. And you were at the office of the "Indu Prakash"?—Yes. And you were in the employ—were you not—down to that time in the employ of the "Indu Prakash" and were you not attending the office daily?—Yes, I used to attend the office. You were their servant?—Yes. Were you writing articles for the "Indu Prakash?"—No. What was the work you were doing there?—I was doing the work of a clerk.

At what pay?—At Rs. 20 per month.

And when did you go into the service of the "Indu Prakash?"—At the beginning of the month of May.

And what were your hours?—From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Do I understand you to say that you were attending the "Indu Prakash" office for Rs. 20 per month down to the 16th June and that you were also employed at the same time as the servant of the accused at Rs. 30 per month?—Yes, that is so. What did you call yourself?—The same designation as before, namely clerk. I was to write what I was told. You were employed during June by the defendant as clerk at Rs. 30 per month?—I was doing for him the same work as before.

In what capacity?—The same as before.

What was your position? We will have it again please.—I bore the same designation. What was the name please?—Clerk.

A clerk sits in his master's office, does he not?—Yes, but I told accused that I was employed somewhere else and asked him to permit me to do my work at my house. He allowed me to do so.

Well, a clerk's duties, as I understand them, are generally to write up books and copy accounts and such things. Is that not so?—Yes, these are a clerk's duties. My duties were different.

And during June did you write up a single book or make an entry of accounts or anything of that kind for defendant?—No, because I was not appointed to do that work.

Well now, I submit, what you really did was this. Had not you sent him some of your contributions—stories and such like—some of which he took?—That is not the only truth. It is true that I have translated for him the life of William Wallace.

Yes that is one of the things you did and you sent him other small contributions, did you not?—Yes, also stories in Marathi.

And what else did you do?—Besides that I wrote whatever he told me to write.

But I want to know what you did write?—I do not recollect what I did during the two months.

You cannot recollect having written anything else during the two months but what you have told us about?—I used to write for him for two months.

Witness said he commenced to write for defendant again in June. He translated a Marathi story, wrote an article on Japan and other articles.

How many did you write and what were they headed?—I do not know the number nor their titles, but I wrote them at night in my own house.

You say prisoner engaged you at Rs. 30 per month for those contributions?—Yes, but I have nothing to show in writing to prove that.

After May 31st you never attended at the "Gurakhi" office for a single hour?—I have been on several occasions to ask Bhatye for explanations about articles he wanted me to write.

But you did not work there?—Yes, after I was re-engaged in June I went to see him every night between half-past five and half-past seven.

But the office was closed?—Bhatye lives on the premises, and the office was open.

The reason you ceased to be employed by the accused on the 31st March was that you, of your own

accord, refused to work as he declined to pay you Rs. 30 and only offered you Rs. 20?—I gave up as he refused to pay Rs. 30.

He did not dismiss you?—No, he did not.

There was no quarrel why he should dismiss you?—No.

On the 31st March he made no objection to any articles you had written?—There was no conversation.

When you left you had no idea he was displeased with you?—He was not displeased. Witness added he heard no complaint made by prisoner about any articles witness had written during Bhatye's absence at Nasik.

In reply to counsel, witness said until he heard he was charged with an offence he did not know of the article published on April 2nd and headed "Sheer Madness."

You did not know that he had said he punished the writer of the articles of March 30th and 31st by dismissing him?

His Lordship: "That is hardly correct." It says:—"we have rewarded him." It does not say we have punished him in any particular manner. There is no statement of dismissal.

Mr. Anderson: Quite so, my lord. It is only my way of rendering it. To Joshi: Look at the pay book, wherein against your name is entered your description of service and the rate of pay. Did you sign it?—No, not until I got my pay.

You are entered in March as editor at Rs. 20 per month?—Yes.

And in Feb. you were entered as editor and not as clerk?—I don't know that.

Is it not the fact that Rs. 17-8-0 were paid to you before the 10th of March?—I don't recollect.

The first article appeared on the morning of the 26th?—Yes.

That and the following day were holidays?—I think so.

Mr. Bhatye went to Nasik the day before that?—Yes, on the 25th, at night.

Have you any doubt about it?—No.

Then why did you tell my learned friend, Mr. Scott, that you did not know whether he was in Bombay on the 26th?—Because on that day I did not go to office.

You know that he was not in Bombay on the 26th?—On the evening of the 25th the accused said to me that he was going to Nasik, and from that I say that he may have gone to Nasik on that day.

Do you or do you not know that he was not in Bombay on the 26th?—I did not make enquiries about it.

When do you say that you saw him last on the 25th?—At about 7 or 7-30 in the evening.

When were the instructions for what you were to do during his absence from Bombay were given to you?—He gave them to me before he went to Nasik.

You have told us he gave you heads of the three articles of the 26th, 30th and 31st March. Did he give you heads of more than three articles?—Yes, of one more article.

He gave you that?—Yes.

Any more?—I do not recollect. Were there any more articles for which he gave you headings?—He may have. I do not recollect. And he gave you the headings of the articles you were to write in his absence. Is that so?—He mentioned the headings to me when he was here and the articles were also written when he was here.

And he gave you these all at one time?—Yes at one and the same time.

What day was that?—Most probably on March 23.

You are not certain?—Most probably that was the day.

You are not certain? I think so.

He gave you nothing on the 24th then?—Yes he gave me some headings on the 24th.

What did he give you?—I don't recollect. There is a confusion of dates.

Was there only one heading given on the 23rd? Are you certain?—He told me all about the articles on one day but I don't remember the exact date. Then when you say he gave you the titles of these articles, do you mean to say he gave you them written down on anything or gave you them by word of mouth?—He mentioned them orally and I took them down in writing.

How big was the paper on which you wrote?—About this (size showing the palm of his hand).

Do I understand you to say you proceeded to write all these four articles one after the other?—Yes, I think so.

No! No! No! There cannot be any, "think" about this?—I cannot tell you for certain.

Now in the ordinary course you would have written the "Raja and Rajya" article of the 26th—a very short one is it not?—on the morning of the 25th?—I may have written it in the ordinary course—I think I may have written the articles before the 25th.

Now in the ordinary course the "Raja and Rajya" article—the one to be put in on the 26th you would have written on the morning of the 25th?—The usual custom was to write the articles for the next day's issue on the previous day. And this "Raja and Rajya" article may have been written in the ordinary course of things?—I do not think so.

You have no distinct recollection?—I have not, but I think it was written before.

Now there was a paper on the 25th, was there not?—Yes. Is there an editorial in that?—Yes. Written by you?—Yes, from instructions from Bhatye. How long is it?—Two columns. What is the heading?—Western Kingdoms and Ambition. Well that in the ordinary course you would have written this on the morning of the 24th?—Yes, that was the usual custom.

Which was followed in this case?—I may have written that article according to the usual practice.

Then we know the article of the 24th—"The white man, etc."—was written on the 23rd?—I think that article was written by me on the 23rd.

You wrote an article every day from the time of your employment—from the beginning of February?—I used to write what he told me to write. I cannot say that I wrote articles every day, excepting on holidays or when I was ill, I wrote what I was told to to write.

You wrote every day for the paper from the beginning of your employment?—Yes—excepting when ill or there were holidays.

And you always write the articles on one day for the next day's issue?—That was the custom.

In answer to Mr. Anderson, witness said the articles of March 30th and 31st were written before March 25th. An article, called "Should we call him a murderer" for April 1st was also written before March 25th. He did not know why it was not published, because he had left prisoner's service and did not trouble to enquire.

When were all these articles written?—They were written on one or two days before March 25th. Do you mean to say the accused wanted these articles written by you and submitted to him before he went away?—Yes.

And did you get definite instructions to that effect?—Yes.

You carried out his orders?—Yes, I wrote the articles, and submitted all of them to him before he went to Nasik.

You speak with certainty about these points now; why were you uncertain before?

Mr. Scott: He has always said that.

Mr. Anderson: You said to Mr. Scott you showed prisoner the March 30th article, why did you tell him you showed prisoner the whole of the articles before March 25th?—I answered his question only. Witness further said he showed prisoner the "Raja and Rajya" article in the morning of March 25th, and the others to him in the evening of that date.

Did prisoner revise them?—I do not know.

Did you not stop and go through the articles with him?—No. It was only my duty to write them.

When did you give them to Dattatrya, the proof corrector?—I did not give them to him. I never gave any articles to Dattatraya; neither did I put them on his table.

Just look through the four manuscripts and see if there are any marks showing that they have been revised by the accused?—I see no marks.

See if any alterations have been made in them?—I do not see anything in them showing revision by the accused.

You gave evidence in the Police Court against the accused?—Yes.

You were on your trial on the charges of writing these articles when you gave evidence?—Yes.

So was Bhatye on his trial at that time?—Yes.

In your examination at the Police Court you never alleged that any article, other than the one, entitled "Raja and Rajya," was submitted to the accused for revision before he went to Nasik or at any other time?—I did not say so, because no such question may have been put to me at that time.

Mr. Anderson here proposed to put in the evidence given by witness at the Police Court. He said that he wanted to compare several of the statements made by him in this court with those made at the Police Court.

Continuing, witness said the accused gave a witness a piece of paper on which he wrote out the etymological meanings of the words "Raja and Rajya" at the dictation of the accused.

Was anything else written on that paper?—No, nothing else.

You have not said anything to-day about the piece of paper given to you by the accused?—I did not say anything, because I was not asked about it.

Now don't you mean by that evidence to say you had written the "Raja Rajya" article before Bhatye went; but that as to the other articles he left you with a subject with headings and notes on which you could write for five or six days in his absence?—The "Raja and Rajya" was as a preface to the subjects he had given me.

It is no good saying something else. Kindly answer my question. Do you mean to say you did not mean to be understood as saying when he left you had not written these articles but were to write them? I mean to say they were written and had been written.

And that is what you meant to say in the Police Court?—Yes. That they were written before he went?—Yes.

And did you mean to say in the Police Court that you gave all these articles before he went away. In the Police Court you know you said you only gave him one?—I was only asked about one and therefore I limited my answer to one.

That is your explanation. Very good.

Now in this you are precise as to the day on which you got instructions—March 21 not March 23?—Yes, I think so. Why do you say the 23rd now?—I do not say now it was the 23rd; I say it was about the 23rd.

In that you were precise that it was the 24th. Then you seek to put it back now?—I do not seek to put it back.

In answer to Mr. Anderson, witness said he had lived in Poona nearly all his life. He had heard of the murder of Dravid, but he denied that the murderers were his friends.

The Chapekars and Damoder were great heroes in your mind?—I don't know anything about them.

Where did you get the information to put in the articles of March 30 and 31st?—From the accused, who gave it me when he gave me instructions to write the articles. Prisoner has spoken to me on the subject on several occasions.

Well now, Bhatye is not a Poona man?—He is not, so far as I know.

In the article of the 30th March you give a long story about the dry and practically useless clue the police had found (counsel read part of the article in question relating how a boy had been made to understand). These are all very minute details. Do you remember that story?—Bhatye told it to me and I remembered it.

Do you mean to say you got all that story from Bhatye?—Yes.

And that is your sole source of information about it?—Yes.

When did he give it you?—At the time when he told me to write out the articles.

Oh yes! Part of your instructions?—Yes.

You carried that in your mind, or did you put it down on that little slip of paper?—I do not recollect what I did at the time.

The story is three years old?—I do not remember. It reached you through your employer?—Yes.

Listen to this, reading from article on March 30th. "Would it not be desirable to bless the killer of Rand. . . . This article of ours is likely to enrage Government against us." Did prisoner tell you to write that?—Yes, it was part of his direction.

Look at the article of March 31st, it ends by saying that at a future date an article on "a Dream of Burma" would be written?—Yes.

After that do you mean to say this article was written before and submitted to prisoner?—Yes, and he told me to end it in that way.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott:—What was the practice of handing articles to the printer?—Bhatye would give the articles to Dattatraya and he in turn would give them to the compositors.

Can you recollect any article that you have written and which has appeared in the paper without first showing it to the accused?—I cannot remember.

You say the accused left on the 25th for Nasik. What reason have you for saying so?—He had said he was going to Nasik and I think on the day he left for Nasik he had spoken to me about it.

Do you know positively of your own knowledge the time he left?—I do not know the exact time he left.

Of your knowledge is prisoner a regular or irregular paymaster?—Irregular.

Did you receive a post card (put in) from prisoner, dated May 25th, 1899, in which he spoke of telling witness his views on a certain matter when he saw him, what were his views to be expressed upon?—Upon my re-engagement, to work in his office, the "Gurakhi." In reply to questions witness said he had received letters relating to articles which he had written at prisoner's direction.

Mr. Framjee Bhickajee, Inspector of Police, in the Criminal Investigation Department, said he executed a warrant on the 14th of last month, in the "Gurakhi" office. Witness made a list of the things he found in the office in the presence of a "panch." One file of the paper was found at the place; and another was handed over to witness the following day by a clerk of the accused's solicitors. The other files witness gathered from other places. Witness got two manuscripts, those of the articles of the 30th and 31st March. He had not found the manuscript of the article of the 26th March. The manuscripts were produced to witness by the accused from a side drawer of the press. With regard to the manuscript of the 26th March, the accused said it was with the managing clerk of his solicitors.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness told him that Government intended to prosecute him, and that he had therefore been consulting his solicitors. He said that the manuscript of the 26th March was therefore with his solicitors, and that witness might get it from them. Witness did not think accused told him that he was away from Bombay for some days. Witness filed an information on the 14th June, the same day he arrested him. Witness saw mention made of a warrant in the document shown him, but he could not say whether the warrant was issued or not.

Krishnarao Munjee, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was a clerk in the Agra Bank, and knew the accused for about a year. Witness remembered the day of the last Holi holidays. At 9-30 p.m. on the 25th March, witness saw the accused at the "Gurakhi" office and witness then left the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I did not give evidence at the Police Court. I was served with a summons on Monday last. I was in the service of the accused in July last year; and my duty was to get advertisements. I had to wander about the whole town, which did not suit my constitution, and I therefore left the service after two or three weeks. I have good feelings towards the accused.

Have you any notion how the prosecution knew that you could give evidence, that you had seen the accused that evening?—I cannot say.

The fact that you had seen the accused on a certain evening made no impression on your mind?—Yes, I took particular notice as it was on a Holi holiday. I was called outside the office by the person who had brought the subpœna, and he took down my statement.

Was he a European or a Native?—A native.

Do you see him here?—No I don't see him here.

Was it Framjee, that big man who was here?—No.

Rutilal Dulabram, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was one of the executors of Nurotumdas Cawndas. His solicitors were Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble. An appeal was to be filed in the guardianship matter. Witness went to the "Gurakhi" press to get the appeal book printed. It was probably on the 18th or 19th March. Witness went to the press two or three times, but the terms were not agreed to; and the work was not given to the accused. Some days afterwards, witness and his brother were passing by the accused's house, when they saw him standing in the doorway. Accused called him. Accused asked witness were he was going. This was about 8, or 8-30, or 9-15 p.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said he was served with a subpœna yesterday on the High Court premises by a Sheriff's man. Witness did not know the man. It was served near Mr. Justice Parson's court. Witness had no talk with the man. He did not know what connection witness had with the case. Witness did not know what evidence he was expected to give. He made no statement to any body; and could not say how any body come to know what he knew. Yesterday, a man came and asked him his name, and he gave it.

Would you know him if you saw him again?—I took no special notice of him, and cannot know him again. I and my brother were passing by the accused's house on the evening in question, when the accused called me.

Have you anything in writing to show that you ever went to the "Gurakhi" press?—No. I am one of the executors of Narotumdas and am paid out of the trust account. I have no other means.

Do you swear that you did not see Dadabhoy yesterday?—Yes, I swear. I came from Surat yesterday. I went this morning to Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble's office to see Dadabhoy. I did not see Dadabhoy last night. I meant to say that I did not go to Dadabhoy's house last night after I was served with the summons.

Are you a member of a theatrical company?—No. Have you never had anything to do with a theatrical company?—

No. I advanced Rs. 5,000 on the scenery, &c.

Did you give evidence in a case in the High Court? Yes. An application was made for my prosecution for perjury, but the application was refused.

How long do you know Dadabhoy?—Since January or February.

Chhotalal Doolubram, brother of the last witness, said he was a clerk in the Port Trust for the last eleven years. He knew the accused by sight, and had seen him only twice in the "Gurakhi" press, once to get an appeal book printed, and on another occasion when witness and his brother were passing by, and were called by the accused. This was a day previous to the Hooli holidays.—between 8 and 9 p.m.

Cross-examined: It was between 7 and 8 p.m. Sometimes I accompany my brother when he goes out. The accused was standing alone in his gateway. Nobody was talking to him. Nobody reminded me of the occurrence. I was served with a subpœna this morning. I did not know what I was subpœnaed for.

When you stepped into the box, you had no idea what you were going to be asked?—No. I cannot tell how any body came to know about this. I am an audit clerk on a salary of Rs. 40 per month.

Hoonderaj Dajiba, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was a Brahmin priest, and lived at Nassik. He knew the accused, who had come to Nassik on Sunday the 26th March last. He had come to witness's house about 3 p.m. on the 26th March. He did not come by appointment; and witness did not know that he was coming. The train arrived at Nassik at 1-30 p.m. Witness's house was five or six miles from the station. There were tram cars and tongas plying. The accused came with his wife, his mother-in-law, and his servant. He stayed with witness two or four days, and then left for Bombay. Under the plague regulations, all plague arrivals had to be notified to the plague authorities.

Cross-examined: Accused went and informed the plague authorities the next day. I had told a carkoon on the previous day of the arrivals. I did not know if the accused had any business to do at Bhagoor.

Lieut. H. N. Davidson, examined by Mr. Scott, said the arrival of a man named Venayk Narayen at Nassik was reported to him, but he was not sure of the date of arrival. As far as he could remember, it was on the afternoon of the 25th; and it was reported to witness on the 27th.

At this stage, the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yerterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	10	7	84
Total plague deaths to date	46,815	40,744	
Same date last year	1	0	88

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the institution of a barrier inspection of all departures in trains from Belgaum with effect from the 1st July.

MISS ADA MAVEN'S CO.

The Novelty Theatre, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, presented a cheerful appearance on the rising of the curtain, the house being full on each occasion. Miss Ada Maven, the prima donna of the company, was accorded a cordial reception. To the joy of her admirers, she is enrolled in the amusement scheme, she being an artiste of many parts. In the first part she rendered a soul-stirring ballad, entitled "Tell her I'm a soldier and not afraid to die." In the second part this lady brought the house down with her "serio-comic pleasantries." "Sandy, give us a bit of your kilt" evidently found true favour, for the audience wanted some more of the "kilt"—perhaps the weather accounts for that. The farce also included Miss Maven's name. Miss Emmie Smith's coon songs, which are generally attended by the "invisible chorus," were met with spontaneous and effusive applause. Miss Ruby Page's dancing has a quality of neatness and prettiness which was liberally recognised. Miss Millie Herbert, who acts as accompanist as well as "Australia's representative Motto Balladist," was vociferously applauded for the expressive rendering of the "Drummer's Letter." Miss Daisy Harcourt gives a fair representation of coster life. Messrs. Herbert, Carlton, and Maven form the comedy department of the show, and their efforts to please emerged in triumph, the two last named gentlemen selecting exceedingly funny songs. The company is exceptionally rich in part singing; it holds comparison with any of the comic opera companies heard in Bombay. The entertainment is well worthy of full houses, and should like to see to-night and to-morrow evening's houses well filled. Messrs. Soundy and Co. have the reserved seat plan.

STRANGE REASONS FOR JILTING LOVERS.

A young lady of Los Angeles, to whom the sobriquet "The Queen of the *Fiancees*" is most appropriate, has, though yet in her teens, been engaged no fewer than seventeen times. She maintains that only after he has plighted his troth can a man's true character be deciphered, and that from the expression of his eyes she can detect the moment she ceases to engross his entire thoughts. This acute penetration she has already exercised on seventeen occasions.

Last year a Birmingham lady, a Miss P—, jilted her "fiance" for gaining a stone in weight in six months. She was a romantic maiden, in whose idea a lover should conform to the strict canons of romance—should sigh, languish, and grow thin. As he clearly did not do this he was incontinently dismissed.

A Brighton girl holds an entirely opposite opinion. Three years since, noticing that the man to whom she was engaged was growing thin, she declared that, as in her judgment happiness always conduced to embonpoint, the tie that bound them must be irksome to him. With much vehemence he protested, but all in vain, and the lady insisted upon releasing him from the compact. Last summer she accepted the proposal of a rich stock broker, and the marriage was fixed for Christmas. But ere the time arrived, she herself found she was losing flesh; and although her inclination ran contrary to her preconceived theory she was true to the latter, and refused to ratify her promise.

A certain wealthy and eccentric lady named Smyth accepted the hand of a poor curate. Shortly afterwards, the latter came into a considerable fortune, whereupon the lady wrote saying that all must be over between them, for although she could feel herself mistress with a poor husband, a rich one might be disposed to assert an equality, to which she could never agree. The curate, who is now a high dignitary, bore his rebuff with philosophic resignation.

A well-known novelist was once jilted by a girl who took exception to the inadequate punishment meted out to one of his fictitious villians. She declared that as he regarded vice with so lenient an eye, he must himself be at heart a reprobate and unworthy of true love, and that she must request that their acquaintance should cease.

An eminent Q. C. in his younger days met with a similar mishap. The lady to whom he was engaged, chancing to hear that he had delivered a most skilful, though futile, speech in defence of an arrant rogue, wrote saying that she must decline to know one who could thus strive to speciously excuse crime. In return, he pleaded the exigencies of his profession; but in vain. The lady was obdurate, and soon afterwards, by the strange irony of fate, married a man who was ultimately convicted of gross fraud, mainly through the forensic eloquence of her former lover.

Some years ago, a certain shrewd solicitor was on the point of espousing a rich widow, when he was appointed to a chief clerkship. The prospective bride, to whom the word clerk was synonymous with dependence and drudgery, asserted with considerable heat that she could not marry a man who submitted tamely to such an insult. What did he purpose to do? Accept the clerkship, of course. "What!" screamed the lady; and casting upon the poor lawyer a look of withering disdain she bounced from his presence.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

A correspondent telegraphs to us as follows:—There have been no outbreaks by Shanars. Thieves dug up the vacant spot of a Pillaiyar stone to see if plates were buried. Unfortunately Shanars are suspected. Shanars did not commit dacoity or looting in the dancing woman's house, which was vacant. Certain old offenders committed at night the theft of cooking utensils. Wrong rumours were set afloat by interested parties to alienate sympathy from this persecuted class of homeless people. The Shanars are suffering, and unless relief is immediately afforded by benefactors like Mr. Lord Govindas and Government, there will be starvation and death. The disaster is even more serious than famine.—*Madras Mail.*

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blackett, R. A. remains on extended leave at home until next trooping season.

Major F. Cleave, R. A., now at the Staff College, has been posted to the 58 Field Battery at Kamptee.

Captain L. Graham, R. H. A., has been appointed Adjutant, R. A., at Kamptee.

Major H. Mortimer, 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, has been selected for promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

The Duke of Rutland has interested himself keenly in the history of the Belvoir Hunt, just about to appear. The illustrations include a photogravure portrait of himself, which is given as frontispiece. Mr. T. F. Dale, the writer of the book, is best known in the world of sport as "Stoneclink," of the "Field." His history is based on a large number of original and curious papers and records, which have been preserved at Belvoir, Allington, and Leadenham Hall. There are a number of letters by the late Duke of Rutland, Lord Henry Bentinck, William Goodall, and other notabilities of sport. A limited edition de luxe of the book will be prepared as well as the ordinary one.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAR EAST.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Pekin, June 5.—The Russians still insist that the railway extension to Pekin shall be granted. The British Legation is taking no action.

Despite British opposition, increasing favour is shown to Chang Yi, who has just received an honourable Court appointment, which is usually the preliminary to the vice-presidency of the board. His continued intimate relations with the Russo-Chinese Bank lend colour to the belief current in Pekin that the difficulty with reference to the Northern Railway may possibly end in the buying out of the British bondholders by China with money provided by a Russian railway loan. Such action would lead later on to the undisturbed extension of the Russian railway to Pekin and the definite abandonment of the British position in North China.

M. von Grot, representing a Russian syndicate, left Pekin yesterday, having obtained on favourable term a valuable concession of gold and other mines in a large region in Mangolia east of Kiakhta. M. von Grot is given full control, the recent mining regulations being waived in his favour, though they are now invariably applied to British syndicates.

Besides the establishment of a Russian school in Pekin, steps are being taken to secure that the new Imperial University shall, on the retirement of the present American president, pass under Russian direction. The Russo-Chinese Bank is the bank of the University, the funds for its maintenance being drawn from the interest payable on 5,000,000 taels deposited by the Chinese Government as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the Manchurian Railway contract.

Pekin, June 5 (Reuter).—The British Legation refuses to recognise the right claimed by the Pekin Syndicate to connect the area of the concession granted to it with the Yang-tse Railway. This right was confirmed by the Tsung-li-Yamen on Sept. 4 last. The action of the Legation confirms the widespread opinion that Russia and Great Britain are agreed on a future course of action. In mercantile circles profound dissatisfaction is felt at the action of the Government and it is thought that Russia is actually threatening the Yang-tse itself.

Shanghai, June 6 (*Times*).—The British Minister has notified the Tsung-li-Yamen that the Pekin Syndicate, with the object of developing various mines, including petroleum, in the district of Pu-chau, in the south-west of Shan-si province, intend to construct several railways, one of these being a line from Yu-hsien to Tai-yuen-fu, 100 li beyond the Russian line, and to be continued thence to Ping-yang-fu, Pu-chau, and Tung-kwan. The syndicate have also requested the Minister to notify the Tsung-li-Yamen of their intention to construct a line to connect the Ho-nan mines with a point on the Yang-tse opposite Nankin via Kai-fong, the engineers' survey having shown that the Siang-yang route is inexpedient in view of difficulties in the navigation of the Han River.

The right to construct such a railway as that last mentioned is based on the undertaking given by the Tsung-li-Yamen to Sir C. MacDonald, referred to in his despatch to Lord Salisbury of Sept. 4. The Tsung-li-Yamen now apparently oppose its construction on the alleged ground that it would interfere with the traffic of the Lu-han Railway, which is absurd. The engineer of the Pekin Syndicate considers this line essential to the satisfactory development of their mining concessions; but without the active support of the British Government it is probable that the Chinese will continue to ignore their obligations, and the recent Russian negotiations for a railway to Si-ngan-fu are evidently intended to block the syndicate's operations.

The right of the latter to make the lines in Shan-si is indisputable, while the construction of a railway to connect their most valuable concession with the Yang-tse is a matter of such obvious importance to British interests that the usual obstructive tactics of the Tsung-li-Yamen ought not to be allowed to prevail.

Times telegrams published on Monday state that on the occasion of the murder of the missionary, Mr. Fleming, in the province of Kwei-chau, the British Government formally demanded that the village headman who instigated the crime should be arrested and punished within a month, otherwise the removal of the provincial Governor would be demanded. The month having expired without the required satisfaction being given, the British Legation in Pekin on Saturday presented a demand for the removal of the Governor.

The Viceroy of Nankin has recently, without preliminary notice, prohibited the export of rice from the province, to the serious injury of the British carrying trade. His real motive, says the Shanghai correspondent, is to control the market for the benefit of the provincial authorities. An application from the British Consul at Shanghai to ship a small quantity of rice for the use of the garrison of Wei-hai-wei was at first refused, but afterwards granted when the Russain Consul peremptorily demanded similar facilities for Port Arthur.

Pekin, June 12 (*Times*).—A "Reuter" telegram was circulated here yesterday, according to which Mr. Brodrick states that the British Government doubts whether a demand for Russian railway connection with Pekin was ever made. The demand being known to every Legation and every Mandarin, the statement telegraphed has created a bad impression, being regarded as a repetition of the policy of evasion which characterised British action last year regarding Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

The telegram adds that Mr. Brodrick declares that if such a demand is pressed the British Government will advise the Tsung-li-Yamen against the step. The Government has already advised the Tsung-li-Yamen to refuse the Russian demand. The Chinese, while admitting that England is always prodigal of advice, maintain that if the demand is pressed China, which is powerless, will have no alternative but to yield. Russia has not withdrawn the demand. She is waiting for a more favourable opportunity to begin pressure.

THE GERMAN IN SHAN-TUNG.

The following is from the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

The negotiations between the Imperial Goverment and the Financial Syndicate, about the terms on which the latter is to be privileged to take in hand the exploitation of Shan-tung Province, have now been concluded. All the companies have been amalgamated, and the empire has secured for itself a considerable portion of the profits. The syndicate engages to use in the construction of railways, &c., only German material and German capital where possible. The Government will have a sort of control over railways and mines. The empire will begin to participate in the profits as soon as the dividend reaches five per cent. The Imperial Treasury is to receive one-twentieth part of the surplus dividend until seven per cent. is reached, one-tenth from seven to eight per cent. and one-half over twelve per cent. The State also reserves for itself the right to buy out the railways after a lapse of sixty years.

In return the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank is to obtain concessions to build and work a railway from Tsin-tau via Wei-hsien to Tsi-nan-fu, with a branch line from some point on this main line to Po-shan. This line must be completed in five years, and the first part, from Tsin-tau to Wei-hsien, within three years. The company will have, until the end of 1903, the option to build railways from Tsi-nan-fu to Ichau-fu, and from Tsin-tau to Ichau-fu. The first track, from Tsi-nan-fu to Ichau-fu will probably in the meanwhile be dropped by the syndicate, as its place will be taken by that from Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang, about which a satisfactory Anglo-German understanding was lately arrived at.

Finally, the syndicate receives, for a period of five years, in district not yet opened to civilisation, enclusive mining and other rights to land, extending fifteen kilometres on both sides of the above-named railway lines. These rights, however, are subject to various restrictions in favour of the empire. Letters are to be despatched cost free by all ordinary trains. Other contractors are to be permitted to connect branch lines with the syndicate's main line, a condition on which is all the more important as outside the thirty-kilometre zone everybody is free to apply for the right of mining and prospecting. According to the treaty of March 6, 1898, the railway must be built and worked by a German-Chinese company. This will now be formed as a joint-stock company, with the name of the Shan-tung Railway Company. Its seat for the present will be in Berlin, but within six months of the granting of the concession it will be removed to Tsin-tau. The capital has been fixed at 54,000,000 marks, in shares of 1,000 marks nominal value.

The Shan-tung Railway Company was incorporated in Berlin on June 14, with a share capital of 54,000,000 marks, for the purpose of constructing a railway in Shan-tung from Tsin-tau by way of Wei-hsin to Tsi-nan-fu, with a branch line to the coal-fields in the Po-shan district, and with the subsequent right of continuing the line from Tsin-tau to Ichau-fu.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	4	7	p.m.	12	19
Teheran	5	2	28 p.m.	0	34
Suez	5	2	55 p.m.	0	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 5th July, 1899.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	5	—	4
" Karachi	0	13	—	1
" Madras	1	8	—	2

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, 31 days ending 30th June, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earninge (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	2,59,326	6,51,597	17,470	9,28,393
Corresponding 12 Days last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	10,20,210

Decrease ... Rs. 91,817

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th June, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	86,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	423	9	618
For previous 24 weeks of half year.	20,90,875	62,31,534	90,108	84,12,517
Total for 25 weeks	21,76,875	64,26,534	94,108	86,97,517
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,380	2,23,213	2,385	3,19,018
Per mile of Ry. do.	203	484	5	692
Total to corresponding date do.	16,50,274	71,19,882	1,14,794	88,85,050

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 34,018
Do. to date ... " 1,87,533

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th June, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	22,300	20	25,320
Or per mile of Railway	21	158	...	179
For previous 24 weeks of half year	73,720	6,12,776	2,889	6,89,385
Total for 25 weeks	76,720	6,35,076	2,909	7,14,705
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,682	26,757	283	30,702
Per mile of Ry do.	25	19	2	218
Total to corresponding date do.	71,967	7,07,310	3,591	7,82,768

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 5,382
Ditto to date ... " 68,063

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th June, 1899, on 1,646·06 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	2,65,000	7,000	3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	161	4	238
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	31,00,089	76,51,072	1,50,320	1,09,01,481
Total for 25 weeks	32,20,089	79,16,072	1,57,320	1,12,93,481
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,58,081	2,78,275	2,519	4,38,878
Per mile of Ry do.	94	166	2	262
Total to corresponding date do.	28,22,274	82,92,847	1,31,741	1,12,46,862

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 46,878
Increase to date ... " 46,619

The N.-W. P. and Oudh *Gazette* contains the resolution of the Government on the report of the Committee which sat some time ago in Allahabad to consider certain questions connected with educational policy and practice in the United Provinces. The members of the Committee, it may be remembered, were unanimous that the evils into which they were appointed to inquire had a very real existence—over-examination in the lower classes, cramming, over-pressure, the straining of memory to the neglect of other faculties and the like—and it is satisfactory to find that generally speaking, the Local Government has been able to accept the Committee's remedial recommendations. The courses in the junior classes have been revised and lightened, the Director of Public Instruction is directed to submit proposals for the repression of key-making and keys, all the Committee's suggestions regarding the enlargement of the schoolmaster's liberty and direction in promoting pupils from class to class are accepted, the recommendation that alternative text-books should be allowed in all subjects of study is adopted, and, finally, the number of examinations has been reduced. There is little doubt, therefore, observes the local paper, that the net result of this inquiry will be beneficial, and that the educational practice of the Provinces will in future be relieved of a good many absurdities. In one important point the Local Government has diverged from the Committee's view, it being decided to retain the Upper Primary examination and abolish the Lower Primary, whereas the Committee were unanimous to abolish the former, and in some doubt about the latter. The point is too technical for an outsider to express an opinion; but we doubt if the reasoning in the Government resolution, by which the rejection of the Committee's recommendation as to the Upper Primary examination is supported, will convince many educationalists. Even the Departmental members of the Committee found nothing to say in defence of this examination.

Came Very Near Dying

Blood Bad; Abscesses Formed; Health Gone.

We are glad to publish the testimonial of Miss Annie Snook of Auckland, New Zealand, who suffered intensely for years, and who was quickly cured when she obtained the right remedy.



"I was a strong, healthy woman until about five years ago, and while living in England was recovering from an attack of measles. I took a chill, had a relapse and came very near dying. My blood was left in a very bad state, abscesses formed on my body, I was confined to my bed two-thirds of the time. At times I was unable to move. For two years I failed to obtain any relief. So finally I was advised to come to new Zealand. After coming here I remained about the same, trying many remedies without obtaining any benefit. About a year ago after reading one of your advertisements I determined to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Very soon after using it the abscesses began to heal and my general health very greatly improved. I followed up the treatment and am now as strong as ever. I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and tonic."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUBMARINE BOATS AND THEIR USES.

A writer who gives himself the name of "Armor" has just published in Paris a brochure on submarine boats and war with England. He is perfectly convinced that the new weapon gives France the means of humbling us completely. The submersible of the *Narval* class, navigating by steam on the surface and electricity below water, is extolled as a terrible engine of war. The *guerre descadre* is to be abandoned by the French, the ships are to remain in port, the naval stations at home and abroad are to be well fortified, and torpedo-boats and submersibles are to be everywhere. The war is thus to be prolonged in the belief that, if it continues long enough, even if we are finally victorious, we shall be ruined. The presence of submarine boats in the ports will render blockade impossible, and the cruisers will issue and return at their will. The blockading squadron will withdraw to a long distance at night, even if it venture to remain off the port during the day, but the submarine boats will keep touch with it, and attack the ships in the dark. But this is not all. No human power, says "Armor," can prevent a flotilla of submersibles from issuing from Brest, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, or Havre on the very day of the declaration of war, and what can prevent them from destroying our battleships in the home ports the same night? What chance, in short, says the advocate would ships, coaling or taking in ammunition or stores, have if submersibles suddenly emerged within the lines of forts at Portsmouth, launched their torpedoes and disappeared?

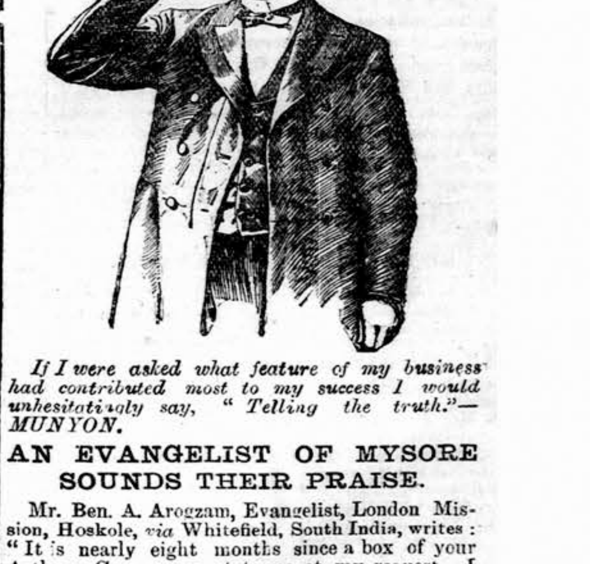
While this is going forward the attack upon our commerce will have begun. The new *points d'appui* the swift armoured cruisers that are to be built, and the submarine flotillas, will make the attack upon our commerce a matter of ease. Our merchantmen will thus be captured, destroyed, or driven to port, and the train of internal disasters will begin. But the writer does not stop even here. He believes that a fleet of transports escorted by torpedo-boats and submercibles could cross the channel without difficulty, and land a force upon our shores far stronger than any we could oppose to it. Having thus convinced himself of the practicability of his scheme, "Armor" proceeds to lay down a programme. The building of battleships is to be suspended, at least for some years. In their place large armoured cruisers of great range, and provided with cable-cutting apparatus, are to be laid down. The "points d'appui" are to be pushed forward with all speed. Twenty-five submarine boats of the *Morse* class are to be put in hand, and as many of the "Narval" submersible type as soon as the pattern boat has been tested. These fifty boats are to be commissioned and thoroughly tried, and then fifty more are to be built. Such is the plausible scheme laid down for our undoing, and these are the arguments that have shaped, in a measure, the policy of M. Lockroy and his advisers. The whole structure of the argument is, of course based upon the success of the "Narval" and her ability to undertake such work as is described. When this has been proved we shall, of course, undertake measures to meet the danger. Meanwhile it is interesting to see the French experimenting with this class of vessel. We shall doubtless profit by their experience.

M. Antoine Redier, who was recently writing upon the *guerre d'escadre* and the *guerre de course* in the *Correspondant*, has more recently published an article in the same journal on the submarine boat and the rights of nations in reference to the conference at The Hague. He argues that the submarine and submersible cannot be condemned as using any force contrary to the principles of humanity. In the best sense, he says the submarine is a weapon of defence. It will attack but will do so efficaciously only upon the coasts. It will protect the estuaries of rivers from attacks from the sea, and will render impossible descents, bombardments, and blockades In building such boats France has no sinister design. She is merely taking legitimate means to protect her coasts and colonies. Evidently she builds, if M. Redier is to be believed, solely under the menace of England, and he counsels other nations to build submarine boats for the same purpose of defence. For our part we cannot see that the submarine boat is any more contrary in her service to the rights of humanity than the torpedo.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.



If I were asked what feature of my business had contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

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47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.; Poona:—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli and Bhusawal:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Agra:—JOHN & Co.; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Delhi:—A. BARAKAT & Co.; and SEN & Co.; Lucknow:—W. C. KIDD; Cawnpore:—SEN & Co.; Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.; Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Bangalore:—CAPTAIN & Co., and SHRIEVES & Co.; Mysore:—SHRIEVES & Co.; Simla:—SYMES & Co.; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Andrew Lang has recently been engaged on a translation, to be published by Mr. George Allen, of "The Homeric Hymns." Mr. Lang has already been much identified with the literature of Classic Greece. Scholars do not, of course, rank these hymns with the "Iliad" or the "Odyssey." But like them they are of unknown authorship and unknown date. Mr. Lang is well advanced with his book, which will have plates, chiefly taken from Greek sculptures.

Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton is working steadily on the novel with which he is to follow "Aylwin." The expectation is that it will be ready for the autumn season, but as yet no "copy" has reached the publishers. It is generally known that "Aylwin" first saw type fourteen years before it actully appeared. Some people may be curious to learn that the actual date of its first setting up was September 1884. It was to have come out as a "three-volumer," but that packet for the "islands of the blest" had ceased running by the time Mr. Watts-Dunton finally determined to publish the book.

It will be remembered that Mr. Ruskin prepared a very interesting guide to the water-color Turners in the National Gallery. This has just been revised for a new edition, with illustrations, which Mr. Georg Allen is bringing out. The edition is made necessary by changes in the number of the pictures, and so on, but of course there is no alteration in the text. Mr. Ruskin, who happily keeps in good health spent many months among the Turner sketches at the National Gallery, and his great delight continues to be in his own Turners, of which he has many at Coniston.

"Rolf Boldrewood" has written another story, entitled "War to the Knife," which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish at once. Most of the tales by the genial Australian magistrate, beginning with "Robbery under Arms," have reference to Australia. This time he changes the scene, by going to New Zealand, where, in the Maori war, he finds admirable materials. In no small part he treats of men and events as they actually were, and, indeed, there was plenty of real romance to be drawn upon. Sir George Grey naturally figures in the story, and with him such Maori chiefs as Waka Nene and Patoune.

Lady Randolph Churchill has secured attractive names for the first contents page of her "Anglo-Saxon." Lord Rosebery will contribute an essay on a subject which the publisher's present announcement does not describe. There will also be essays by Slatin Pasha and "C. E. Raimond." Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Professor Oliver Lodge have contributed articles. There will be a story by Mr. Henry James, another by Mr. Gilbert Parker, a poetical drama by Mrs. Craigie, and a poem by Mr. Swinburne. Then, the Duchess of Devonshire has edited a selection of the letters of Georgiana, her famous predecessor in the title.

On the art side, the "Anglo-Saxon" will have a reproduction of Reynolds's portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. There will be portraits of the Queen, Sir Robert Peel, George Washington, Anne of Austria, and Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke. All these are reproduced for two reasons, first because they refer to interesting people, second because they are in themselves beautiful examples of art. Time and care are needed for the production of a luxurious guinea quarterly. Thus the first number of the "Anglo-Saxon" may not be ready for another week, although the 15th was the date which had been aimed at.

"The volume," said Messrs. Harper, "was written by a lady who was a member of the Austrian Court, and saw much of the late Empress." This was the answer made to an inquiry about the book, "The Martyard Empress," which has been exciting interest. As was stated several of the libraries have discontinued the circulation of the volume. No doubt this action is based upon the personal material, much of it surprisingly piquant, which appears in the volume. One edition has been sold out, as also a good part of another, and the demand continues. Messrs. Harper added that the book was accepted by their New York house, but the name of the writer was not to be given.

A work relating to Edinburgh, as a famous school of medicine, is to be published by Mr. G. P. Johnston, of that city. It deals with the early days and the first celebrities of "the Royale College of Phisitians, Edinburgh." The writer is Dr. Robert Peel Ritchie, president of the Harveian Society, and the book is an extension of an address which he delivered to that body. The first four knights of the college were Sir Archibald Stevenson, Sir Andrew Balfour, Sir Thomas Burnet, and Sir Robert Sibbald. Of them, as of Harvey, Dr. Ritchie has much to say, and really the book describes the founding of modern medical science in Edinburgh.

Mr. Guy Boothby has written a story, "The Woman of Death," which Messrs. Pearson will publish during the summer. They are also to issue in volume form Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's "Captain Kettle" and Mr. Max Pemberton's stories of Venice, "Signors of the Night." Messrs. Chapman are just issuing a volume which consists of two stories of the Canadian North-West. One is entitled "Mrs. Jim Barker," the other "Frost in June." The writer is Mr. V. Fathers, tonaugh.—"A Woman's Witchery" is a novel by Mr H. E. Curran, which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen announce.—"Bonnie Maggie Lauders" is the title of Mr. Alan St. Aubyn's new story, which Messrs White will publish at once. They have also in preparation a novel "In Full Cry," by Mr. Richard Marsh. A sequel to a widely-read humorous story which appeared about four years ago under the title of "We Three and Troddles" will be published in the autumn. The author, who signs himself "R. Andom," wrote the story for a humorous London weekly, in the columns of which it is now appearing. The English translation of M. Huret's biography of Sarah Bernhardt will be published by Messrs. Chapman. The third volume of Byron letters, in Mr. Murray's new edition of the poet, will appear within the next few days. It covers the years 1814-16, and has some interesting portraits. Mr. Murray is also bringing out a volume in his Progressive Science Series, "Bacteriology, by Professor Neman, and in his series of handbooks a volume on Somersetshire. Previously it was dealt with in the same volume as Wilts and Dorsetshire. Messrs. Chapman are to issue a series of small volumes on household subjects. The first one, now in the press, is by Mrs. Praga, and is entitled "Starting Housekeeping." Mrs. Herringham has translated for Mr. George Allen "The book of the Art of Cennino Cennini." Its great value is as a handbook for artists. Messrs. Greening have in preparation for their English Writers of To-day Series monographs on Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hardy Mr. Pinero, and Mr. Swinburne. Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish in book from a selection from the witty "Interviews with Mr. Miggs" which have appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The author is Mr. Alexander Stuart. Mr. Renwick Seager has revised and greatly enlarged his "Notes on Registration," a new edition of which Messrs. Bemrose will publish shortly.

Dr. Robert Wallace's autobiography, of which some of the newspapers are now speaking, was begun, not "lately," but, we believe, nearly two years ago. Unfortunately only a small fragment of it has been written. A certain inconsequence, deficiency in will, which characterised much of his professional career, and which was in strong contrast with his mental power and energy, hindered the progress of his autobiography. Dr. Wallace's Reminiscences would have been singularly interesting, especially from the religious side—that is to say, if he had permitted himself to write frankly. Long before 1868, when at the age of thirty-seven he succeeded Dr. Robert Lee, an admirable scholar and professor, in the ministry of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, most of his bretehren in the Church suspected him of heterodoxy. His faith certainly never was that of the orthodox country manse. Oldfashioned clergymen, who, at the General Assemblies of the Church predicted that God would visit the iniquities of Dr. Lee's innovations upon the rising race, saw in Dr. Wallace the blackest of black sheep. As a writer in the Press, Wallace stood by Dr. Lee in his life-long battle with the bigots. The unco' guid in the auld kirk, and the printer's devil in the "Scotsman" office drove Wallace into law and politics. He should have stuck to the University, and put into books the best that was in him—careless of the Grundy gang.

If Sir Joshua Reynolds had been a Parisian, the municipality of the capital would long ago have taken steps to prevent the obliteration of his dwelling place. Lovers of old London have been grieved by the news that No. 47, Leicester-square—Leicester-fields in Sir Joshua's time—where the painter lived and worked during the last thirty-two years of his life, was to be made over to the house-knackers. However, the present occupants of the building, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, are merciful, and the outer shell, at least, of Reynolds' house, is to be preserved. It is pleasant to know that No. 47 escapes the fate which has overtaken the two houses occupied by the great painter before his flitting to Leicester-fields, in 1760, the same year, be it remembered, in which English artists for the first time exhibited their works in public. Nine years later the Royal Academy was established.

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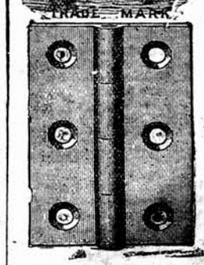
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